FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 026 *9 February 1981*

BULGARIA

Iranian Official Arrives in Sofia 7 February C 1
Meeting With Yordanov C 1
Continued Reportage on Visit by DPRK Delegation C 1
Protocol Signing C 1
Delegation Departure C 1
Communique on BCP Delegation Visit to Switzerland C 1
Zhivkov Awards Soviet Magazine Editor Zarodov C 2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Correspondent Criticizes Polish Union Aims D 1
KOR, TU's 'Blackmail' Polish Government, Party D 1
Polish Organizations Condemn TU's Strikes D 2
Polish Confederation Aims at 'Weakening' Poland D 2
Polish Daily Article by Werblan on 'Chaos' Cited D 3
Solidarity Must Implement Its Part of Agreements D 3
Prague Radio Views Seriousness of Polish Situation D 3
Bratislava Notes Continuing Provocations in Poland D 4
Polish Miner in Walesa's TU Urges End to Strikes D 4
CTK Reports Polish Investigation into KOR D 5
Antisocialist Activity of Poland's KOR Noted D 5
Bohuslav Chnoupek's Visit to Algeria Successful D 6
Legal Aid Accord Signed D 6
Chnoupek Returns D 6
Chnoupek Comments on Visit D 6

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

IZVESTIYA on FRG Revanchist-Polish Opposition Link E 1
Ouster of Former Polish Premier From PZPR Reported E 1
Reagan Broadcast Details Poor Economic Situation E 1
New FRG Representative Arrives in East Berlin [DPA] E 2
Comments on Relations [DPA] E 2
Honecker Interviewed on Relations With FRG E 3
Commentator Attacks FRG Expert on Arms Issue [Klein] E 4
Economic Cooperation Accords Signed With Cuba E 5
NEUES DEUTSCHLAND on U.S. Neutron Bomb Plans E 6
Krueger Praises Army for Fight Against Imperialism [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 5 Feb] E 6
Corrections to Polish Army Paper on U.S. Strategy E 6

HUNGARY

Radio Reports Developments in Polish Situation F 1
Bielsko-Biala Agreement F 1
Investigation of KOR F 1
Wyszynski Meeting With Walesa F 1
Lazar Receives Romanian Foreign Trade Minister F 1
Goods Exchange Agreement F 1

Turkish Foreign Minister Turkmen Concludes Visit F 2
Dinner by Puja F 2
Airport Statement F 2
Report on Departure F 3
Communique on Visit F 3

POLAND

Eighth PZPR Central Committee Plenum Opens 9 Feb G 1
Gdansk MKZ Holds Plenary Meeting, Adopts Resolution G 1
Cardinal Wyszynski Meets Walesa, Rural Unionists G 2
Cardinal-Farmers' Meeting [Vatican] G 2
More on Meeting [DPA] G 3
Rzeszow TU Awaits Court Decision; Talks Suspended G 3
AFP on Talks Breakdown G 4
Striking Swidnica Farmers Taken to Hospital G 4
Commentaries View Rural Self-Government, TU's G 5
Commentator on Rural Solidarity [Witnicki] G 5
Staszewski on Self-Management G 5
'Authentic' Self-Government [Myslik] G 6
Cyranowicz Commentary G 7
Talks Break Down in Jelenia Gora; Strike Begins G 9
6 Feb 'Stalemate' G 9
Government Commission Statement G 9
Renewed Tension G 10
Continued 'Strike Readiness' G 11
People's Council Meeting G 11
Current Situation Report G 11
'Luxury' Homes Criticized G 12
Talks Halted; Strike Begins G 13
Government, TU Sign Agreement in Bielsko-Biala G 13
People's Council on Agreement G 14
Bielsko-Biala Voivoda Candidate G 15
Bielsko-Biala Strike Ends G 15
Solidarity Announces Strike Alert in Walbrzych G 15
MPK To Call 1-Hour Strike G 16
More on Katowice Miners, Working Hours Issue G 16
Walbrzych Voivodship Miners Cancel Strike 9 Feb G 18
Radio, TV Committee Ready To Talk With Solidarity G 18
TU Spokesman Assails 'Sabotage' by Radio Official G 19
Report on Labor Situation on Work-Free Saturday G 20
Official on Government Decree on Strike Procedures G 20
Minister Summarizes Talks With Lodz Students G 21
Trade Union Urges Staffing at Health Ministry G 22
Energy Ministry Officials Meet With Solidarity G 22
Solidarity, Other Unions Meet; Old Union Absent G 23
Explanation of Absence G 23
Results of Investigation of KPN Movement Reported G 23
Authorities Investigating Self-Defense Committee G 24
Renewed Repression Called Main Current Danger G 24
[Mathil in Brussels LE SOIR 3 Feb]
Commentator Views Constitutional Rights, Duties G 26
[Holuj]
Council of Ministers Discusses Coal, Agriculture G 27
Further Decline in Coal Output G 28

Power Plants Operating at Limited Capacity G 28
Party Expels Former Mining Minister From Ranks G 28
Arrest Warrant Issued Against Mayor for Corruption G 29
Enterprises Reported Fulfilling Export Plans G 29
Growth of Shipbuilding Industry Considered G 29
Commentator Views Decline in Port Handling Efforts [Zalejski] G 30
Steelworks Party Organization Appeals for Change G 31
Joint Soviet Society on Loyalty to Alliances G 31
Tourists Being Delayed at GDR, CSSR Borders G 32
Wojtaszek Meets Norwegian Communist Party Official G 32

ROMANIA

Syrian President Al-Asad Concludes Visit, Departs H 1
Talks Continue H 1
Foreign Ministers Hold Talks H 1
Talks Conclude H 1
Joint Declaration Signed H 2
Departure Report H 2
LUMEA Comments on New U.S. Administration Program [Turlea No 5] H 2
Workers Control Bodies End Nationwide Meeting H 3
Premier Verdet Address H 4

YUGOSLAVIA

Reportage on New Delhi Nonaligned Summit I 1
Vrhovec on Movement, Meeting I 1
Proposal on Nonaligned Disputes I 4
Amendments to Draft Document I 5
Preparatory Meeting Debates I 5
Further on Debate I 6
Sundic Views Conference Tasks I 7
Vrhovec Meets Rao, Malmierca I 8

IRANIAN OFFICIAL ARRIVES IN SOFIA 7 FEBRUARY

AU071455 Sofia BTA in English 0822 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Text] Sofia, 7 Feb (BTA)--Mr Abdullah Hasebi, assistant to the prime minister of Iran, arrived here today. At Sofia airport he was welcomed by Mr Georgi Yordanov, deputy-chairman of the Ministerial Council of Bulgaria.

Meeting With Yordanov

AU081928 Sofia BTA in English 1837 GMT 8 Feb 81

[Text] Sofia, 8 Feb (BTA)--Mr Abdullah Hasebi, assistant to the prime minister of Iran who arrived here yesterday, met this morning with Mr Georgi Yordanov, deputy-chairman of the Ministerial Council of Bulgaria. Questions of interest to Bulgaria and Iran have been discussed. Tomorrow Mr Hasebi is scheduled to meet the Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs, Mr Petur Mladenov.

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY DPRK DELEGATION

Protocol Signing

AU071921 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Text] A protocol on the results of the 11th session of the intergovernmental consultative commission for economic and scientific-technical matters between Bulgaria and the DPRK has been signed at the Boyana Residence. The protocol was signed by Georgi Yordanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Kye Ung-tae, member of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee Politburo and DPRK vice premier.

Delegation Departure

AU081925 Sofia BTA in English 1842 GMT 8 Feb 81

[Text] Sofia, 8 Feb (BTA)--The government economic delegation of the Korean People's Democratic Republic, led by the member of the Politburo of the CC of the Korean Workers' Party and deputy-chairman of the Administration Council of the Korean People's Democratic Republic, Mr Kye Ung-tae, left this country today. The delegation took part in the 11th session of the intergovernmental consultative commission on economic, scientific and technological questions between Bulgaria and the Korean People's Democratic Republic. During their stay here the members of the delegation visited Plovdiv and Stara Zagora to see some industrial enterprises.

COMMUNIQUE ON BCP DELEGATION VISIT TO SWITZERLAND

AU041934 Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] Sofia, 4 Feb (BTA)--A BCP delegation, led by Mt Stoyan Mikhaylov, secretary of the CC of the BCP, met in Geneva a delegation of the Swiss Labour Party, headed by the secretary general of the party, Mr Armand Magnin, and Mr Jean Vincent, honorary chairman. The Bulgarian delegation is on visit in Geneva at the invitation of the Swiss Labour Party.

During the talks the delegation of the Swiss Labour Party became familiar with great interest with the remarkable results achieved in Bulgaria in the process of construction of the developed socialist society. The Swiss delegation assessed highly Bulgaria's contribution to preservation of peace.

Discussing the international situation, the two parties underlined the numerous and considerable victories achieved in recent years by the socialist countries and the progressive revolutionary forces in many countries of the world. These victories are blows struck at imperialism which is trying at present to launch a counterattack in order to halt the struggle of the working people and the nations and, if possible, to regain its lost positions.

This policy finds expression in intensification of the arms race and especially in the NATO decision to deploy in Europe new American nuclear missiles, as well as in the U.S. refusal to ratify SALT II, in reconsidering detente, peaceful coexistence and peace in the world, accompanied with systematic anticommunist and anti-Soviet campaigns.

The two parties maintain that one of the principal tasks of the communist and workers' parties and of all progressive and democratic forces is to launch a widereaching campaign for general and balanced disarmament, in support to peaceful coexistence--the sole alternative to war.

In this prospect the two delegations underlined the primary role of the peace policy of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries, the contribution which can be made by the non-aligned movement, the significance of the talks led in Geneva at present between the USA and the USSR on the Soviet proposal with regard to medium-range missiles, taking into consideration the different aspects of this question, as well as the importance of the Madrid conference. They underlined the necessity to work for the success of this conference.

The two delegations expressed the solidarity of their parties with all peoples and who fight for peace, independence and social progress.

They expressed the (?readiness) of their parties to work for the unity of the communist and workers' movement on the basis of scientific socialism, of the ideas of Marx, Engels and Lenin and international solidarity.

ZHIVKOV AWARDS SOVIET MAGAZINE EDITOR ZARODOV

AU041936 Sofia BTA in English 1858 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] Sofia, 4 Feb (BTA)--The first secretary of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, Mr Todor Zhivkov, awarded today Mr Konstantin Zarodov, candidate member of the CC of the CPSU and chief editor of the PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM magazine, with the "People's Republic of Bulgaria" order-first class. Mr Zarodov has this distinction bestowed on him by the Bulgarian State Council for his merits in the development of relations between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, for his contribution to the establishing of the PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM magazine as a rostrum of the theoretical thought of the communist and workers' parties and on the occasion of his 60th birthday.

Mr Todor Zhivkov congratulated warmly Mr Zarodov with the high distinction. He underlined his journalistic activities and his work as a scholar studying the contemporary phenomena in the international communist movement, as a friend of socialist Bulgaria.

Mr Zarodov thanked sincerely for the distinction. He emphasized in particular the long and active participation of the BCP and personally of Mr Todor Zhivkov in the work of the magazine.

In the ensuing talks after the ceremony Mr Zarodov informed Mr Todor Zhivkov of the work and the plans of the editorial board of the magazine. Mr Zhivkov highly assessed the activity of the magazine in the general struggle for peace, democracy, social progress and socialism and underlined its role for popularization of the experience of the parties of the socialist countries in the construction of a developed socialist society, in consolidating fraternal solidarity of the world communist movement, in unmasking the anti-Soviet and antisocialist propaganda of the imperialist forces who are trying to reverse mankind to the time of 'cold war'.

CORRESPONDENT CRITICIZES POLISH UNION AIMS

LD062248 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] Pavel Kopecky, our special correspondent in Warsaw, has this to say about the aims pursued in the Polish countryside by Walesa's so-called trade unions:

The organization of strikes is one of the means most frequently employed under various pretexts by the Walesa trade unions in order to put pressure on the Polish Government. On one occasion the strike weapon was used to force the resignation of allegedly incompetent and compromised party and state officials. On another occasion it was employed on the issues of free Saturdays and access to the information media, and now it is being used in the issue involving registration of the private farmers' trade union. Private owners of means of production--and nearly 3 million farmers own land in the Polish countryside--allegedly need a trade union similar to the so-called Independent Trade Unions Solidarity that came into existence in the summer of last year.

Let us leave aside the fact that the majority of Polish farmers would rather demand the elimination of shortcomings in the existing self-help associations which have had a tradition in Poland reaching back more than 100 years. The fact is, of course, that what is involved here is something quite different. The people organizing this movement, with the direct support of extremists from the Walesa trade unions, are striving to turn the Polish countryside into an arena of political struggle with state power. This has been admitted openly by Jaroslaw Ostaszek, who regards himself as one of the leaders of the rural trade unions, in a statement to the French journal PARIS-MATCH. He has said that they want to misuse the farmers' movement in order to create a state within the state. In other words, they want to set up some kind of an independent farmers' trade union which would be gradually transformed into an opposition agrarian party. This is therefore an open attack on the political system in socialist Poland.

Mr Ostaszek's statement is so clear that it is not even difficult to guess with whom he consults. The so-called Committee for Social Self-Defense, known under the abbreviation KOR, also preaches the negation of socialist Poland and calls for a pluralistic political system like that in the West European countries. The demand for the creation of a farmers' trade union therefore has a purely political character. This, of course, has not prevented the Walesa trade unions, which are allegedly an apolitical organization, from openly supporting the establishment and registration of the farmers' trade union. Their press spokesman announced last Sunday that they would interpret an attack against the rural trade union as an attack against themselves. In this formulation there is a hidden threat that the leadership of the Walesa trade unions is ready to organize further strikes and unrest and thereby to again exert crude pressure on the government.

At the same time this reveals that within the framework of various tactical maneuvers the interests and needs of Polish working people are being set aside. This is being realized by a considerable part of the Polish public, which although wanting a consistent rectification of past mistakes nonetheless does not see this in the attack against the socialist system, as the effort to form a political opposition force, for the time being called the private farmers' trade union, undoubtedly is.

KOR, TU'S 'BLACKMAIL' POLISH GOVERNMENT, PARTY

LD062314 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] Poland: The activists of the antisocialist social and political self-defense committee [as heard], known by the abbreviation KOR, along with the rightwing group within the leadership of the Walesa trade unions, are continuing to provoke and to blackmail state bodies of the Polish People's Republic and party organizations.

During the past few days they have carried out in Warsaw, Rzeszow and other Polish towns new, arbitrary actions which are at variance with Polish laws. In plants in Warsaw, Wroclaw and Katowice leaflets have appeared lately from the so-called Polish resistance movement, which is acting under the Solidarity heading. These leaflets contain instructions on the methods of struggle against the PZPR and call for the compromising of its role and of all actions taken by the party and government in the interest of normalizing the situation. These and other facts bear witness to the fact that the counterrevolutionary forces are changing to a frontal attack against the party and the people's power and are trying to undermine even more the economy of the country and make the life of all inhabitants of Poland more difficult.

POLISH ORGANIZATIONS CONDEMN TU'S STRIKES

LD080002 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Text] Numerous resolutions of political and social organizations in the Polish People's Republic condemn the continuing wave of tension, unrest and blackmail caused by strikes carried out by Walesa's trade unions. The PZPR primary organization in the state broadcasting inspectorate in Gdansk condemned arbitrary declarations of strikes and pointed out that Walesa's trade unions are thereby engaging in an activity which goes beyond the framework of their statutes. One resolution goes on to say that in the current political and economic situation in the country every activity which increases social tension and leads to political confrontation, including unjustifiable strikes, has nothing in common with the interests of the working people, because it is ruining the Polish economy and is threatening the most vital interests of the nation and the people's state.

The Presidium of the main leadership of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society called on citizens to show greater unity and loyalty to the ties of alliance of the Polish People's Republic. At the same time, it stressed the need to counter resolutely all attempts, inspired by hostile forces both in Poland and abroad, to undermine the socialist foundations of the development of the country and to disturb the ties of alliance between Poland and the Soviet Union.

Andrzej Werblan, vice marshal of the Sejm, said in the newspaper ZYCIE WARSZAWY that the threat to socialism in Poland stems from chaos and anarchy which is affecting ever broader areas of social life. He stressed that the difficult situation in the country is being worsened deliberately by antisocialist forces, which are being guided by the principle: The worse, the better. Of key importance therefore is the ability to differentiate between the views and endeavors springing from concern about the fate of the country and agitation aimed at the foundations of the social system and against the political structures of socialism.

POLISH CONFEDERATION AIMS AT 'WEAKENING' POLAND

LD071756 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Text] The office of Poland's chief prosecutor released a report in Warsaw today on the investigation conducted into the activities of Robert Leszek Moczulski and a group of persons belonging to the so-called Confederation of Free Poland.

The results of the investigation, which has been conducted since September 1980, show that the activities of the confederation in Poland and abroad have been aimed at weakening the Polish state. The methods used by the confederation include the blackmailing of the supreme state bodies, calls for breaking-off relations with the socialist states as well as efforts aimed at undermining a socialist order in Poland

The investigation has shown that the Confederation of Free Poland sets up conspiratory organizations of a paramilitary character and that the majority of its leaders do not hold jobs and live mostly from the financial means coming from abroad. The investigation is concerned with the complete anti-state and anti-Polish activities of the Confederation of Free Poland which jeopardize the vital interests of the Polish society, stresses the report released by the office of Poland's chief prosecutor.

POLISH DAILY ARTICLE BY WERBLAN ON 'CHAOS' CITED

LD071814 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Text] The Polish daily ZYCIE WARSZAWY today carries an article by Andrzej Werblan, vice-chairman of the Polish parliament, who discusses the current situation in the country.

It would be naive to think, writes Andrzej Werblan, that socialism is not jeopardized in Poland. The danger emanates from the chaos and anarchy which are enveloping ever broader spheres of life. The situation is getting out of control and is deteriorating due to the activities of the antisocialist forces. That is why paramount importance must be placed on the ability to differentiate between the opinions and efforts proceeding from a genuine concern over the country's state and the propaganda campaign which is in fact antisocialist and is directed against the fundamental principles of our social order, writes Andrzej Werblan.

SOLIDARITY MUST IMPLEMENT ITS PART OF AGREEMENTS

LD081158 Prague International Service in Czech and Slovak 0800 GMT 8 Feb 81

[From the "Review of the Week" program presented by Skavka (Komonova)]

[Text] Let us have a look at the Polish Peoples' Republic: This week further strikes and demonstrations, leading to blackmail of the state administration bodies and party organization of the Polish Peoples' Republic, were organized on the initiative of activists of the antisocialist committee KOR [Committee for Workers Defense] and the rightist group in the leadership of Walesa's trade unions. All these actions only further deepen the social crisis. It is impossible to go on demanding more and more without implementing the second part of the agreements between the trade unions and the government--to secure responsible fulfillment of the development of the national economy. This is the only way of getting the Polish society out of its present situation.

PRAGUE RADIO VIEWS SERIOUSNESS OF POLISH SITUATION

LD081422 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 8 Feb 81

[From the "Review of the Week" program presented by J. Cerovsky]

[Text] The topic of Poland has not disappeared from the television screens and the newspapers this week. We have continued to hear that the situation in the country is tense and serious. The economic problems have become exacerbated. According to statistics from Warsaw, the volume of production has fallen and production plans for the majority of basic goods have not been fulfilled. The foreign debt has reached $23 billion.

Antisocialist forces in the country have become even more active. The so-called Walesa trade unions have continued to call endless strikes thereby pressuring the government, while at the same time the leadership of these unions has launched a witch hunt. The victims are officials--people with commonsense--as well as some members of the new trade unions who do not agree with anarchy, with the creation of chaos and hysteria, nor with the political demands, or, better said, with the political blackmail by Lech Walesa and company.

The situation in Poland is still tense; but its development has puzzled those in the Western media who have so far followed Polish events with great pleasure since they have indirectly supported the disruptive activity of antisocialist forces. For example, the conservative London TIMES has doubts about the value of continuous threats of strikes and asks: How many more times can Poland afford to rush to the very edge of a chasm and draw back again?

BRATISLAVA NOTES CONTINUING PROVOCATIONS IN POLAND

LD081540 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1130 GMT 8 Feb 81

[From the "Review of the Week" program, presented by Ladislay Sakal]

[Text] In Poland, activists of the antisocialist committee for social and self-protection, the so-called KOR, together with the rightist group of the Solidarity trade unions, are continuing with their provocations and blackmail of Polish state organs and party organizations. In the last few days, they have organized in Warsaw, Rzeszow and other Polish towns new willful actions which are in conflict with Polish law.

In Rzeszow, the self-appointed strike committee even appealed to the rural inhabitants not to supply agricultural products to towns because the government commission refused to register the so-called Rural Solidarity. In enterprises of Warsaw, Katowice and Wroclaw, leaflets appeared with instructions on fighting against communists.

Other facts show that counterrevolutionary forces are switching to a frontal attack against the party and the power of the people, and are trying to disrupt the country's economy, thereby making life more difficult for all inhabitants of Poland.

In this connection, Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, accused some elements in Solidarity of trying to change their movement into a political opposition and of evoking anarchy in the country.

The report of the Main Statistical Office on the social and economic situation in the country says Poland's foreign debt amounts to $23 billion. In Polish industry, the production plan in the majority of basic products has not been fulfilled. Agricultural production has also fallen.

This difficult situation in the country is consciously worsened by antisocialist forces, as was said in yesterday's TRYBUNA LUDU by Andrzej Werblan, deputy speaker of the Polish Sejm. He added that they are governed by the slogan: The worse, the better. In his words, the situation is becoming more and more elemental, and therefore, according to him, it is vitally important to distinguish views and efforts proceeding from concern for the fate of the country from propaganda which is basically antisocialist and aimed against the bases of the social system, against the political structures of socialism and against Soviet-Polish association.

From the words of Andrzej Werblan one can hear the anxiety about further developments. So, one cannot wonder that care and anxiety about the continuous attacks by antisocialist forces, together with attacks on the state system of Poland itself, is felt also in our country and in other countries of the socialist community.

POLISH MINER IN WALESA'S TU URGES END TO STRIKES

LD082200 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 8 Feb 81

[Text] The Polish miner, Kazimierz Stomkowicz, who has for 23 years worked in the Wawel Colliery near Katowice and is a member of Walesa's trade unions in this enterprise, has appealed to Polish miners to be prudent and to work honestly for society.

The appeal, which has been carried by the Polish press agency, PAP, states that some people, who claim to be trade union officials, have failed to organize elections in enterprises--elections that were to be held in con..vention of the statutes--but they are making loud and frequent use of the word strike. In most cases they are not concerned with trade unions and the wellbeing of the people. What they want, at society's expense, is to cling to as high positions as possible and be popular.

Kazimierz Stomkowicz writes further that there are still many unresolved problems in the Polish mining industry, but the management of this branch of the economy must solve these problems through negotiations with the real miners and not with those who have, so to speak, paid only lip service to mining but are eager to attend negotiations. At a time when the whole of Poland is suffering from strikes, miner Kazimierz Stomkowicz writes that we, the miners, must say no, enough strikes, let's start working.

CTK REPORTS POLISH INVESTIGATION INTO KOR

LD082150 Prague CTK in English 1927 GMT 8 Feb 81

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Feb (CETEKA)--Polish security bodies are investigating the activity of a group acting under the name "committee for social and political self-defence KOR", it was announced here today.

The investigation has revealed that KOR is pursuing anti-state activity aimed against the Polish constitutional system and against the country's allies.

Evidence shows that this organization is undermining the principles of the Polish system and is seeking social unrest. KOR is being assisted by foreign subversive centrals in its activity and is receiving from them technical and financial means.

ANTISOCIALIST ACTIVITY OF POLAND'S KOR NOTED

LD091000 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0600 GMT 9 Feb 81

[Frantisek Sojka dispatch]

[Text] Warsaw--The 8th plenary session of the PZPR Central Committee will meet in Warsaw today. It is anticipated that the agenda will include the realization of the conclusions of the 6th and 7th plenary sessions of the party's Central Committee and the current social and economic situation in the country.

After the end of the general strike in the Bielska-Biala Voivodship, which lasted 10 days, tension is still being maintained in certain areas of Poland. Leaders of the so-called Solidarity trade union organization continue to insist on their demands and threaten with strikes. Antisocialist forces from the so-called KOR [Workers' Social Self-Defense Committee], which are acting under the protective wing of Walesa's trade union organization, also have an active share in spreading unrest and destabilization. As the Polish Press Agency announced last night, Polish investigative organs are investigating the activity of KOR, known also as the so-called Social Self-Defense Committee. This reactionary group is engaged in antistate activity aimed against the constitutional system of the Polish People's Republic and its ties of alliance. Evidence exists about KOR's activity aimed at provoking social unrest, which has a destructive effect on public order and the social situation in the country. The so-called KOR is receiving technical and financial means from abroad, above all from the centers of political diversion, which are supporting its antisocialist activity.

BOHUSLAV CHNOUPEK'S VISIT TO ALGERIA SUCCESSFUL

Legal Aid Accord Signed

LD061630 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs, signed in Algiers today on behalf of the Czechoslovak Government an agreement on legal assistance between Czechoslovakia and Algeria in civic, family and criminal matters. The agreement was signed on the Algerian side by the Minister of Justice Boualem Baki. The document further extends and defines the contractual base of Czechoslovak-Algerian relations and cooperation as well as their mutual relations in legal matters.

Chnoupek Returns

LD072356 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2200 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Text] Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek today returned to Prague from an official visit to the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria.

During his talks with Algerian Foreign Minister Mohamed Seddik Ben Yahia, the agreement or proximity of views of the two countries was confirmed on key international issues, above all on the striving for peace, security and disarmament and on the necessity to preserve and extend detente.

Chnoupek Comments on Visit

LD082230 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 8 Feb 81

[Statement made to Radio Prague correspondent by Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, following his return from the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria--recorded]

[Text] I believe that the results of my official friendly visit to the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, which took place at the invitation of the Algerian Government, can be described as successful. By the way, I would like to add that it was the very first official visit of a Czechoslovak foreign minister to that country. I believe that above all the reception I received from Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria and general secretary of the National Liberation Front, had a positive impact on the further development of our mutual relations and contacts. I conveyed to the president a personal message from Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and our president.

All the talks I conducted with the top Algerian representatives, and above all with my host, Foreign Minister Mohamed Seddik Ben Yahia, have further confirmed that our two countries have a joint interest in broadening and deepening mutual political, economic and trade cooperation, and in further broadening contacts in the spheres of culture, education, science, social organizations and so forth.

During the visit we also signed a new agreement, an agreement on legal aid regarding civil, matrimonial and criminal affairs. As regards international questions, I had an open, constructive and stimulating dialogue with my Algerian colleague. In this context, I wish to emphasize that on the majority of the problems evaluated we reached an identical or very, very close view.

I would also like to add that I much appreciate the progressive views held by Algeria in the Nonaligned Movement, above all in the struggle for world peace and the struggle against imperialism and neocolonialism. In conclusion I would like to note with satisfaction that the results of the deliberations held in Algeria have unanimously confirmed that our mutual contacts amount to a significant phenomenon in the endeavor to achieve detente, to ensure peace and stability not only in Europe or cica [expansion unknown], but also on a global scale. It has again been confirmed that Czechoslovakia, a socialist country, and Algeria, an active country of the Nonaligned Movement, are very important elements among the forces of peace and progress.

IZVESTIYA ON FRG REVANCHIST-POLISH OPPOSITION LINK

LD080956 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 0700 GMT 8 Feb 81

[Text] The Moscow newspaper IZVESTIYA has noted that there is a certain amount of accord in the activities of the so-called Polish opposition and the actions of revanchist circles of the FRG. The newspaper's Bonn correspondent notes that the more audaciously the antisocialist elements in Poland act the less the ringleaders of expellees associations and their like-minded accomplices in the press, the parties and state machinery hide their true intentions. The course of events in Poland, in their opinion, brought nearer the possibility of changing the existing European frontiers. In the FRG press, members of the Polish opposition constantly call for the liquidation of the leading role of the PZPR and restoration of the rule of the bourgeoisie.

OUSTER OF FORMER POLISH PREMIER FROM PZPR REPORTED

LD070020 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1535 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Feb (ADN)--The former Polish premier, Comrade Piotr Jaroszewicz, has been expelled from the PZPR, according to the Polish News Agency, PAP. This decision was made by the Central Party Control Commission. The charges against him of false decisions in economic policy were examined and considered justified.

Piotr Jaroszewicz is 71 years old and entered the Polish Workers Party (later the Polish United Workers Party) in 1944. He was deputy commander of the Polish 1st Army which fought against Hitlerite fascism and which liberated Berlin together with the Red Army. In 1950 he was assigned to the job of deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission and from December 1970 to February 1980 Piotr Jaroszewicz was chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic.

REAGAN BROADCAST DETAILS POOR ECONOMIC SITUATION

DW061249 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1010 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Horst Kaeubler Washington dispatch]

[Text] What has become of the American dream? The dream of the big car, one's own house and secure savings. An American President asked his compatriots this question. The answer President Reagan found is appalling. We are in the worst economic mess since the great depression, said the U.S. President literally. He cited facts which every American knows only too well.

The United States, the former industrial giant, now has the lowest economic growth of all industrial states. The United States once produced 40 percent of the world's steel, today this share has shrunk to 19 percent. The United States was once the uncontested and biggest automobile producer of the world. Today other industrial states have overtaken the United States.

President Reagan said that a situation has come about where we cannot even protect the American market against the increasing foreign competition in automobiles, steel products and other products. Reagan mentioned in his television address the tragedies and insecurities which have buried the American dream of former times. He pointed to the 7 million unemployed who if lined up would reach from Maine, on the Atlantic Coast, across the continent to California, on the Pacific Coast. He mentioned the record inflation rate of 13.3 percent annually, which would lower the dollar's value to one quarter, if it continues like that.

What can be done? The budget got out of control, said the President. This year's budget deficit will run to $80 billion. The state debts of the United States amount to the astronomic figure of $934 billion. None of the numerous anticrisis programs of U.S. Governments has freed the United States from the economic mess, admitted the President. It is time to try something else, he added.

President Reagan acquainted his compatriots with the fact that a time of sacrifice has come for the United States. He announced grave budget cuts which means that millions of Americans will have to tighten their belts. Simultaneously he envisaged tax reductions for big business in order to step-up investments and economic growth. On 18 February the Americans will get to know what Reagan's economic program looks like. At that time the new President will deliver his speech to both houses of Congress.

One can already hear from the White House what this economic program will contain. Curtailment of support for cities, scratching of important funds for supporting the unemployed, no free food at school for the children of the poor, fewer food stamps for poor families, withdrawal of funds for the construction of several nuclear powerplants; curtailment of funds for highway maintenance, and discontinuation of the work of the U.S. space project to investigate the atmosphere of Jupiter.

Many Americans hoped that the first television address by their President would give an answer to the question: Are better times ahead? The answer they heard from the mouth of their President: No quick solutions are in sight.

NEW FRG REPRESENTATIVE ARRIVES IN EAST BERLIN

LD061326 Hamburg DPA in German 1240 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Excerpt] East Berlin, 6 Feb (DPA)--State Secretary Klaus Boelling, the Federal Republic's new permanent representative in the GDR, arrived today in East Berlin. Upon his arrival at the official residence, he said that like his predecessor Guenter Gaus "he wants to watch, listen and report precisely, so that the Federal Government can have a good picture of the GDR's policies and of the life of the people."

Boelling said that the basic treaty provides "at least a good compass" for relations between the two German states. In the treaty both sides agreed to develop good-neighborly relations. He wants to contribute to this by seeing that "this important principle is translated into political reality."

Comments on Relations

LD071410 Hamburg DPA in German 1316 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Text] Berlin, 7 Feb (DPA)--Secretary of State Klaus Boelling, new head of the FRG's permanent mission in the GDR, has advocated that in relations with East Berlin, on the basis of existing treaties, even the tiniest steps forward be attempted, and that the FRG not be discouraged. In an interview for RIAS Berlin he warned at the same time against exaggerated expectations.

Boelling said he believed that the Federal Government and the GDR Government ought to show the world that the Germans are especially serious about their duty to keep the peace. But he admitted that the chances "for more normalization in the spirit of the basic treaty" depend considerably on the understanding between the new American Government and the Soviet leadership on fundamental questions of world peace. Boelling also said that Bonn desired no special relationship with the GDR. There were special requirements involved in that relationship, but which did not collide with the Federal Republic's firm place within the Western alliance.

An editorial version of the interview was prereleased to DPA by RIAS Berlin.

HONECKER INTERVIEWED ON RELATIONS WITH FRG

LD061542 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1319 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] Berlin, 6 Feb (ADN)--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received on Friday Robert Maxwell, president of the British Pergamon Limited Publishing House and publisher of the "Leaders of the World" series for an interview on topical questions pertaining to the GDR's domestic and foreign policy. Some time ago the series included Erich Honecker's autobiography "From My Life." The text of the interview will be included in the English version of the book which is soon to be published.

Erich Honecker spoke at length about the objectives of the SED's economic and social policy as contained in the law on the 1981 economic plan. Passed by the People's Chamber. The proposed growth rates are considerable if one takes into account that under the impact of the crisis several Western industrialized countries now talk about "zero growth" or even "minus growth" with all the social consequences this has for the working people. The GDR aims at compensating for the higher cost of raw materials on the international market by higher labor productivity, in other words, by a greater rise in performance which will be determined increasingly by the results of scientific and technical progress. "With the help of a socialist planned economy social energy can concentrate on all that is essential," Erich Honecker said. "We can rely on a high performance readiness of the working people whose long experience confirms that economic progress in the GDR is linked with social progress." That is the way things are to continue through 1985. But this is to be decided by the 10th SED Congress, meeting in Berlin 11-16 April 1981.

In reply to a question on the future of detente in Europe Erich Honecker replied that the GDR remains interested in maintaining the stability attained by the process of detente on our continent. If it is to be secured permanently political detente will have to be complemented by military detente. If one remembers NATO's feverish arms race policy, then unfortunately things do not appear very hopeful in this respect. This policy of maximum arming, pursued primarily by the United States and the FRG, constitutes a threat to peace since it hopes to change the military balance at the expense of the socialist community. Every statesman faces the decision either of wanting to pursue an active policy of peace, arms limitation and disarmament based on a military balance or of wanting to contribute to step-up the arms race by arming with the threat which that entails. "That is the key question of our time and every statesman must be allowed to be judged on the basis of the stance he adopts."

The GDR and the socialist states will do everything for the positive outcome of the Madrid meeting, Erich Honecker stressed. In this connection they have already submitted nearly 50 constructive proposals. It is particularly important to reach agreement on convening a European conference on military detente and disarmament.

In reply to a further question Erich Honecker said that there certainly exist conditions for further developing relations between the GDR and the FRG. This emerges from the very fact that at present these relations are not what they might be. The GDR continues to proceed on the premise that the relationship between the two German states is significant not only for the citizens of the Federal Republic and the citizens of the GDR but for peace and detente in Europe. It is hard to say at present what steps will be conceivable for the further development of relations between the GDR and the FRG. It is well known that this is linked with problems which the GDR is not always able to anticipate. For example, it does not know what steps the FRG considers possible in order to proceed from generally valid principles of international law more comprehensively than in the past in developing its relations with the GDR. The GDR is working toward such steps.

Moreover, it is impossible to overlook that decisive progress to secure peace, for example in the sphere of arms limitation and disarmament, will above all be useful for relations between the GDR and the Federal Republic.

It is high time that the FRG finally acknowledge the existence of two mutually independent sovereign German states. The obsession about "the continuation of the German Reich within the 1937 borders" will get no one nowhere, let alone enable anyone to play politics with it, Erich Honecker said. The sooner Bonn realizes this the better for the further normalization of relations between the GDR and the FRG.

It is interesting that recently, especially since his speech at Gera, an increasing number of personalities in the FRG from various sections of the population are advocating a more realistic policy toward the GDR. They favor a policy free from obsolete notions which foster revanchist doctrines. Unless one abandons these there will really be no progress in the development of relations between the GDR and the FRG but only repeated setbacks. Erich Honecker said: The GDR wants the FRG also to subscribe to all that is the rule in international life, that has been decided contractually and enshrined in the Helsinki Final Act, that is, full respect for the sovereignty of other states, in this case the GDR.

COMMENTATOR ATTACKS FRG EXPERT ON ARMS ISSUE

DW061317 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1815 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Manfred Klein commentary of the day]

[Text] It has always been true that the last resort of the adversaries of those voices of reason raised in the bourgeois camp has been the personal attack. Reaction never was choosy in dealing with those who had little or nothing to do with the working class but retained the capability of sober judgment. The destiny of so-called renunciation politicians is well known. The method of personal ostracism for decades has climaxed in well-known and rigid standards. The man makes common cause with the communists, he accepts money from them, he is doing Moscow's business.

It is this straitjacket into which the military-policy commentator of FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE, Weinstein, now sticks former Bundeswehr General Bastian. It is generally known that while a general of the Bundeswehr, Bastian condemned the Brussels missile decision. Being a man who has a first-hand knowledge of all the details of the inter-relationships and who equates conscientiousness with conscience, he arrived at the finding that the Brussels decision is unreasonable because it is unnecessary, that it means less rather than more security for the Federal Republic and that it would only crank up the arms race anew.

Well, Weinstein cannot come up with any arguments in his settlement of accounts with Bastian who, it is interesting to note, is referred to as always being good for a headline. As far as Weinstein is concerned, Bastian has set up his political tent with the German communists, and naturally it is the DKP which picks up his expenses. The final sentence: This man should never have been a general.

He who has said this was a member of the General Staff in Hitler's Wehrmacht, in 1959 demanded strategic nuclear weapons for the Bundeswehr and in 1964 came out with the news, so very gratifying to himself, on nuclear mines along the zonal border. No need to mention that Mr Weinstein is an unconditional advocate of the NATO missile decision and of its armament policy. This is part of his line. It is also part of his line to drag the critics of this policy through the gutter. However, this ceased to involve only a single person long ago. The manipulation of public opinion so evident in the Federal Republic, the intention to shift the one on whom the sights are set to the vicinity of an enemy of the state enlarges the dimension.

The thrust is directed against all those who currently engage in very frank criticism of the Brussels missile decision and NATO's course of armament in the Federal Republic.

To the representatives of this policy it becomes a constantly more difficult task to discipline these critics. A reactionary press and voices over the radio come to their aid and provide flank protection for a policy in trouble by elbowing the opponents into the moral out of bounds. Moreover, it is rather evident that the sharp attack against Bastian was launched at a moment when the U.S. secretary of defense, Weinberger, announced Washington's contemplation of deploying the neutron weapon in the Western European NATO states.

Let us recall that former U.S. President Carter in 1978 had to postpone this project because of the growing protests in the countries affected. The factors, TASS writes, which a few years ago dispelled the threatening deadly clouds of the neutron danger are in full effect today as well. Dispelling, chasing away these clouds is what unites the growing number of the opponents of a policy whose aim is to destroy the military balance in Europe by means of the Brussels NATO missile decision, an attempt which is unsuitable in every respect.

Weinstein's attack against Bastian impressively makes the polarization evident which has ensued in the FRG on a vital issue. The vital interest of the Federal Republic is incompatible with the Brussels NATO missile dictat, with the attempt to gain nuclear superiority. It is incompatible with the hardboiled enemies of military detente, and disarmament. The cynicism against the advocates of reason harbors aggressiveness and adventurism, therefore the [word indistinct] element of our policy directed toward peace and disarmament remains vigilance.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION ACCORDS SIGNED WITH CUBA

LD061220 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0933 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] Havana, 6 Feb (ADN)--After 8 days of deliberations the 10th session of the GDR-Cuba Standing Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation ended in Havana on Friday with the signing of several agreements and protocols. The signed documents include a credit agreement for 1981-85, an agreement on GDR participation in the program for the accelerated development of science and technology in Cuba as well as a protocol on the continued implementation of an agreement on the vocational training of Cuban citizens in GDR enterprises and institutions.

In addition, provisions were laid down for the GDR's participation in the general CEMA agreements on multilateral cooperation in the construction of an enterprise for the production of nickel and cobalt, the development of sugar and citrus fruit production in Cuba.

The GDR will participate in the construction of a citrus fruit plant in Cuba and in return receive citrus fruit juice and concentrates. Moreover, agreement was reached on expanding the ceramics industry on the youth island as well as measures on cooperation in engineering and electrical engineering.

The deliberations passed in a spirit of fraternal cooperation and friendship. The government delegations were headed by Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND ON U.S. NEUTRON BOMB PLANS

LD061046 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0254 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] Berlin, 6 Feb (ADN)--The world public resolutely rejects the plans of the U.S. administration which are exacerbating tension. This is the conclusion reached by the leading GDR paper, NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, in a commentary on Friday dealing with U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger's announcement on deploying neutron weapons in West European NATO countries. "The neutron bomb is a typical weapon of aggression and conquest," the paper writes. The opponents of the neutron bomb point out "that reference to its tactical nature would lower the threshold of the danger of a possible nuclear war. Their deployment on the territory of the FRG or other West European NATO states would change these countries into nuclear powder kegs and raise their macabre chance of becoming nuclear battlefields. The handling of the neutron bomb ultimately means that imperialism is once again reaching for the button which would trigger off a further turn in the arms race spiral."

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND continues: "The reaction to the U.S. neutron venture reveals that an attempt is being made to attain military superiority for NATO not only in the strategic sphere by a new quality of medium-range missiles, but also in the tactical sphere precisely by means of the neutron bomb. This also means an even more rigorous destruction of the approaching arms balance in Europe with al[illegible]s consequences endangering peace. The already announced determination of opponents [illegible] NATO's arming to broaden their struggle against the deployment of missiles to include the neutron bomb is thus only logical."

KRUEGER PRAISES ARMY FOR FIGHT AGAINST IMPERIALISM

AU060850 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Feb 81 p 2

[ADN report on a statement by Kurt Krueger: "Soldiers of our Republic Practice Solidarity in Many Ways; Patriotic and Internationalist Attitude Appreciated"--date and place not given]

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--Kurt Krueger, secretary general of the GDR Solidarity Committee, has expressed appreciation for the patriotic and internationalist attitude of army members, as well as their contribution to the anti-imperialist solidarity movement of the entire GDR people, on the occasion of the forthcoming 25th anniversary of the National People's Army [NVA].

Krueger noted that the army members are exerting great efforts, side by side with the Soviet Army and the other fraternal armies, to reliably protect socialism and peace. With its aspirations to great fighting strength and combat readiness, the NVA helps strengthen the Warsaw defense alliance, to further implement the policy of peaceful coexistence, security and peace, and thus to create more favorable prerequisites for the peoples' successful anti-imperialist struggle. In doing so, it also supports the African, Asian and Latin American peoples struggling for their national and social liberation.

In Kurt Krueger's words, the army members' active solidarity is being displayed in many ways. These comprise solidarity events, meetings, protest resolutions against the crimes of the racist or fascist juntas in Latin America, solidarity bazaars, as well as periodic regular donations. In 1980, the National Defense Ministry presented several million marks to the Solidarity Committee on behalf of all army members.

CORRECTIONS TO POLISH ARMY PAPER ON U.S. STRATEGY

The following corrections to the item entitled "Polish Army Paper on U.S. Strategy on Poland," published in the 6 February Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT on page E 1 should be made as follows: On page E 1, paragraph two, lines three and four, change the words "experts and scientists" to "journalists and analysts." In lines nine and ten change phrase "as an expression of political opposition" to "as a model for political opposition."

RADIO REPORTS DEVELOPMENTS IN POLISH SITUATION

Bielsko-Biala Agreement

LD061320 Budapest Domes ic Service in Hungarian 0700 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] Work is being resumed today in over 120 plants of Bielsko-Biala District in Poland's southern region after an agreement last night between the government and local leaders of Solidarity. As our Warsaw correspondent, Szabolcs Szilagyi, reported, the agreement was signed for the government by Jozef Kepa, minister of administration, local economy and environmental protection. The local leaders of Solidarity called the strike 10 days ago, demanding the immediate resignation of the voivode administration leaders. In so doing they broke their own fundamental rule that work stoppages should be undertaken only in support of social demands.

Talks have continued between the government and the local Solidarity in Rzeszow. People have been working in the plants, but the strike alert is here still in force, just as in Wroclaw and the Wroclaw Voivodship.

Investigation of KOR

LD091004 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0700 GMT 9 Feb 81

[Text] Polish criminal investigation organs are carrying out an investigation against the organization known as the Workers Social Self-Defense Committee, or KOR. PAP has reported the findings of the investigation so far. According to these, the activities of the group are directed against the Polish state and the country's allies. It destablizes order and the economic situation of the country. The group receives money and support from foreign subversive centers, says the Polish news agency on the basis of the investigation's findings.

Wyszynski Meeting With Walesa

LD080016 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1830 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Text] Cardinal Wyszynski, head of the Polish Catholic Church, has received Lech Walesa, the chairman of the National Coordinating Commission of Solidarity, and a group of trade union activists from the Podbeskidy region. Wyszynski asked the leaders of Solidarity to act with deliberation and justice and to guide their activities by the interest of the state. According to the cardinal, the tensions which have arisen in the countryside must be settled.

LAZAR RECEIVES ROMANIAN FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER

LD071058 Budapest MTI in English 1748 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] Budapest, 6 Feb (MTI)--Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, received Cornel Burtica, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Romania and foreign trade minister, in his office Friday. Also present were Hungarian Foreign Trade Minister Peter Veress and Romania's Ambassador to Budapest Victor Bolojan.

Goods Exchange Agreement

LD071054 Budapest MTI in English 1753 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] Budapest, 6 Feb (MTI)--A Hungarian-Romanian goods exchange agreement for 1981 and protocol for 1981 were signed in Budapest Friday by Hungarian Foreign Trade Minister Peter Veress and Cornel Burtica, Romania's deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation.

The goods traffic envisaged in the agreement is worth ruble [word indistinct] billion, and machine engineering products will account for 53 to 54 percent of the deliveries. More than before materials and consumer goods will be exchanged. Romanian consumer goods will play a prominent role in Hungary's domestic goods supply.

The protocol for 1981 foresees Ruble 425 million worth exchange of goods.

TURKISH FOREIGN MINISTER TURKMEN CONCLUDES VISIT

Dinner by Puja

LD070054 Bucharest MTI in English 1709 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] Budapest, 6 Feb (MTI)--Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja hosted a gala dinner Thursday night in honour of his Turkish colleague on an official visit in Hungary.

On Friday, Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar received Ilter Turkmen in a cordial meeting.

President Pal Losonczi of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic received in a cordial meeting Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen in Budapest on Friday.

Airport Statement

LD082340 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 8 Feb 81

[Text] Having ended his visit to Hungary, the Turkish minister of foreign affairs has left for Paris. Before his departure he made a statement at the airport. Ilter Turkmen said that it is possible and necessary for countries with differing social systems to cooperate.

He evaluated the development of Hungarian-Turkish relations as a good example of the implementation of the Helsinki Final Act proposals. On his negotiations in Budapest, he said that both parties mutually endeavor to strengthen detente. In relation to the foreign policy of the strategically important place of Turkey, he said that NATO membership does not prevent the establishment of good relations with neighboring Soviet Union. The foreign minister of Turkey, which borders Iran and Iraq, said that the war between the two countries could create a crisis situation in the whole region, which is why the government in Ankara adheres to a peaceful solution as soon as possible.

He also said that it was necessary for the armed forces to assume power in Turkey because the country had become ungovernable for various reasons and was close to civil war. The parliamentary system is, however, to be restored this year.

The communique on the visit of the Turkish foreign minister states that they consider the strengthening of detente especially significant; they urge practical steps toward disarmament and agree that tense situations throughout the world must be resolved through peaceful negotiations.

The Hungarian and the Turkish foreign ministers stated with satisfaction that relations between the two countries are developing cordially and that there is a possibility for improving cooperation in agricultural contacts in particular.

Ilter Turkmen, minister of foreign affairs, held discussions with Frigyes Puja as well as visiting Pal Losonczi, Gyorgy Lazar, and Peter Veress, minister of foreign trade.

The Hungarian-Turkish cultural exchange program for 3 years was signed during the visit.

Report on Departure

LD082202 Budapest MTI in English 1755 GMT 8 Feb 81

[Text] Budapest, 8 Feb (MTI)--Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen concluded his official visit to Hungary on Sunday and left Budapest. He was seen off at Budapest's Ferihegy Airport by Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja, and Laszlo Rosta, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic to Turkey. Also present was Oguz Gokmen, ambassador of the Republic of Turkey to Budapest.

Communique on Visit

LD091134 Budapest MTI in English 1019 GMT 9 Feb 81

["Turkmen--Communique"--MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, 8 Feb (MTI)--Ilter Turkmen, foreign minister of the Republic of Turkey, paid an official visit to Hungary between February 4 and 8 at the invitation of Frigyes Puja, foreign minister of the Hungarian People's Republic.

The Turkish foreign minister was received by Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers. Ilter Turkmen also held talks with Peter Veress, Hungarian minister of foreign trade.

At the talks, held in a cordial atmosphere, the two foreign ministers reviewed the actual questions of the international situation, and discussed the possibilities for expanding bilateral relations and cooperation between the two countries. They devoted special attention to questions in connection with European security, and expressed their hope that the Madrid meeting will successfully serve the cooperation of the participating countries, strengthening the peace and security of our continent.

The foreign ministers were of the opinion that in the present world situation pregnant with tensions and conflicts the endeavours strengthening detente have special significance. They emphasized complete understanding in the respect that the practical realization of peaceful coexistence between countries of various social systems is the sole rational alternative, and that the road leading to easing the present tensions, settling the debated questions has to be found through peaceful negotiations.

The two foreign ministers stated with satisfaction that the Hungarian-Turkish relation have shown welcome development in several fields in the past period. They devoted special attention to examining the further possibilities apparent in the field of developing the economic relations between the two countries. Both sides expressed their readiness to further develop mutually advantageous cooperation.

The Turkish foreign minister visited several cultural establishments, among them some memorial places of the Hungarian-Turkish relations. During the visit of the foreign minister, Karoly Szarka, Hungarian deputy foreign minister, and Oguz Gokman, ambassador of the Republic of Turkey to Budapest, signed the protocol of the Hungarian-Turkish cultural and scientific exchange programme for the 1981-1983 period.

The Turkish foreign minister invited the Hungarian foreign minister for a visit to Turkey. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

EIGHTH PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM OPENS 9 FEB

LD091042 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1030 GMT 9 Feb 81

[Text] The eighth PZPR Central Committee plenum opened in Warsaw today. The meeting is chaired by Stanislaw Kania, the first secretary of the party Central Committee.

The first item on the agenda, "Report of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo--Tasks of the Party in Shaping Conditions for Action and the Socialist Character of Trade Unions" is being delivered at present by Tadevsz Grabski, PZPR Politburo member and secretary of the party Central Committee.

[Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 1105 GMT on 9 February carries a report on the plenum opening which adds:

[Next to take the floor was Kazimierz Barcikowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee, who furnished the plenum with a report on the work of the Politburo during the recent period."]

GDANSK MKZ HOLDS PLENARY MEETING, ADOPTS RESOLUTION

LD061602 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 0543 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] A plenary meeting of the Interfactory Founding Committee [MKZ] of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions [NSZZ] Solidarity has been held in Gdansk [words indistinct].

At the beginning of the meeting the delegates discussed the present situation in the country and in particular the events in the southern regions and talks taking place there. Next a report was presented on the talks between the working team of the National Consultative Commission [KKP] and the government held on 30 and 31 January which ended with an agreement on reducing working hours, access to mass media and the issue of Rural Solidarity.

After [words indistinct] the commission adopted a resolution in which the results of these talks were recognized as a first stage of the struggle for implementing the union's social demands. In this resolution the commission appeals to Solidarity's members to express their agreement on the issue of working 8 hours on free Saturdays. Due to the fact that this issue had not been discussed with workforces by the greater part of Gdansk MKZ members, a decision was made to decide this issue at the next plenary meeting. The participants in the deliberations expressed criticism of the stand adopted by the working team of the KKP and of this commission's decisions, suggesting that it went too far toward a compromise. As a result of a vote the KKP resolution was passed by an overwhelming majority. [paragraph as heard]

Next the MKZ Presidium proposed a resolution reading as follows:

The plenary meeting of the MKZ of NSZZ Solidarity, Gdansk region, states that as a result of the situation existing in our country at present, the issue of our union's unity requires special concern from all of us. In the name of unity we appeal to the KKP and to regional and plant boards to consult with members of our union before any important decisions are made.

To this end it is necessary to resort to resolutions passed by individual trade union branches and organizations, to opinion research, and even to referendums in more important matters. Apart from truly exceptional circumstances, situations must not be tolerated in which the stand taken by union authorities represents a surprise to union members. We appeal to all union branches, to all its members, for solidarity and discipline in relation to KKP recommendations and (?decisions).

Those attending the (?plenum) adopted the resolution by a considerable majority.

In the next item on the agenda discussion focused on the issue of the Council of Ministers 2 February resolution which came into force on 5 February this year and which regulates the question of cash payments to employees in nationalized enterprises who lost the right to remuneration becasue of strikes. The MKZ plenum passed a resolution which states in part that the above Council of Ministers resolution had not been coordinated with the Solidarity union and that in practice it is aimed at depriving the union of the right to strike and is contrary to the second point of the Gdansk agreement. The MKZ believes that the above resolution is illegal because it regulates employees' rights and duties without basing itself on any law. Until the Sejm passes the trade union bill any decisions about strikes must be based, in the MKZ's opinion, on agreements concluded previously.

In the final part of yesterday's conference, the Gdansk MKZ Presidium members replied to detailed questions of all kinds put to them by participants in the conference.

CARDINAL WYSZYNSKI MEETS WALESA, RURAL UNIONISTS

LD071506 Warsaw PAP in English 1430 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Feb (PAP)--Primate of Poland and Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski yesterday received Lech Walesa, head of the Solidarnosc trade union group, and Patryciusz Kosmowski, chairman of the Solidarnosc Bielsko-Biala branch, who voiced thanks for the aid which representatives of the Episcopate rendered in promoting agreement between a government commission and the strike committee in Bielsko-Biala.

Addressing the delegation, Cardinal Wyszynski voiced satisfaction over finding a solution to the tension in the Bielsko-Biala region and reaching the agreement. He called on representatives of Solidarnosc to be guided by prudence and justice in their action. The key task facing trade unions is to work for the benefit of the workers and case for adequate working and living conditions for employees, the primate stressed.

Cardinal Wyszynski repeated his counsel that the Solidarnosc shaped its structure so as to be able to fulfil its duty. This trade union movement should be authentically Polish and in its actions it should be guided by the Polish raison d'etat. Local tensions should be eased as quickly as possible, he said.

At the end of his address, Cardinal Wyszynski again emphasized the need to train union cadres to be exclusively concerned with the good of the working people and of the country.

Cardinal-Farmers' Meeting

LD071722 Vatican City in Polish to Poland 1515 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Text] Warsaw--On 6 February 1981 the primate of Poland, Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski, received in Warsaw a delegation consisting of representatives of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union of Farmers, the Rural Solidarity, now being organized, the [word indistinct] of private farmers Solidarity and farmers trade union peasant Solidarity.

Bishop Bronislaw Dabrowski, the secretary of the Episcopate of Poland, and his spokesman, Father Alojzy Orszulik, head of the press bureau of the Episcopate, were also present.

The delegates of the above-mentioned unions informed the primate about the situation in the union movement of private farmers and about their objectives and problems.

The primate emphasized that the farmers' right to associate freely in accordance with their will and needs, regardless of existing structures, is an irrevocable right not endowed by the state power.

This right calls for protection by the state. At the conclusion of the meeting the primate encouraged those present to carry out persevering and prudent union work in the social and vocational sphere and gave his pastoral blessing.

More on Meeting

LD070002 Hamburg DPA in German 2218 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Excerpts] Warsaw, 6 Feb (DPA)--The primate of Poland, Cardinal Wyszynski, received on Friday in Warsaw the representatives of the farmers' trade union, which is not recognized by the government and thus expressed his support for the farmers' demands. The farmers' representatives reported this evening at a press conference that they put before the primate their demands to the government.

The farmers knew for sure, so they assured the primate, "that we are at the moment experiencing a crisis in agriculture and that foodstuffs are beginning to become scarce." The farmers were not to blame for this crisis. In order for the private farmers who supply most products to the country to feed the nation, the state has to create appropriate conditions.

Representatives of the three farmers' trade unions existing in Poland assured at the press conference that they are pursuing a common aim, the uniting of the rural population. As a result of the negotiations with them in Rzeszow, the government has already in fact recognized them. Irrespective of whether on Tuesday of next week the Supreme Court awards the farmers the right to found a trade union or not, they will continue to exist and one day they will be recognized. They put their membership at 1 or 2 million. Before receiving the farmers the primate had received trade union leader Lech Walesa.

RZESZOW TU AWAITS COURT DECISION; TALKS SUSPENDED

LD072306 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1610 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Text] Here is a dispatch by Jerzy Popow from Rzeszow on the developments in the dispute surrounding Rural Solidarity:

[Begin recording] As is well known, in accordance with the accords adopted last Saturday during the meeting between the Premier Jozef Pinkowski and representatives of the National Consultative Commission of Solidarity, already the next day--on Sunday--a government commission went to Rzeszow to conduct talks with members of Solidarity and farmers from various parts of Poland who were occupying the building of the former voivodship trade union council. The basic subject of the talks included the demands and proposals made previously by the strikers and, above all, the recognition of the existence of Rural Solidarity. Altogether, the talks conducted in Rzeszow this week have yielded 69 proposals grouped in 11 sections covering specific issues. Above these were also more than 20 proposals made by the strikers in Ustrzyki Dolne. The very fact of the large number of demands and proposals bears witness to the complexity of the issues involved.

Regarding the basic proposal, the chairman of the government commission, Deputy Minister of Agriculture Andrzej Kacala announced at the beginning of negotiations that in the course of the next 10 days the question of the registration of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union of Farmers would be examined by the Supreme Court.

The participants of the strike in Rzeszow, on the other hand, informed the government delegation that in accordance with the proposal of the strike committee, the further conduct of negotiations depends on a previous settlement of the demands of the farmers strike committee in Ustrzyki Dolne. In view of this, one part of the government commission went to Ustrzyki Dolne on Tuesday. There 22 proposals and demands that had been submitted were examined. Parallel talks concerned with the situation as a whole were being held. What subjects were raised?

I will give as an example that in Bieszczady the talks concerned the need to punish persons who infringed the principles of law; the need to abandon chicanery regarding activists of Solidarity; the justification of certain investments including the leisure center of the office of the Council of Ministers.

While on the subject, I would like to add that a decision has already been taken on the transfer, at the disposal of the administration of forests, of about 70 percent of the land belonging to the office of the Council of Ministers at [name indistinct].

During the talks in Rzeszow, the issues raised included land management, supplies to the countryside, problems of educational facilities, schools, building places of worship and many others which can effect changes and improvements in various fields of the life of rural communities. These talks have compelled the government commission to adopt attitudes on the subject of a large number of issues. As is said, the talks are tough but are being held in an atmosphere of frankness and understanding of mutual capabilities. Personally I would like to add that the strikers in Rzeszow and in Ustrzyki Dolne are, above all, waiting for the decision of the Supreme Court on the issue of the registration of the Farmers' Trade Union. [end recording]

The talks in Rzeszow were suspended yesterday by representatives of the peasants. The reason quoted by them was the failure on the part of the government side to return to the issue of the registration of Rural Solidarity. Let us hope that the time limit of the session of the Supreme Court, during which the issue of registration of the Rural Solidarity will be examined, that is 10 January [as heard], will clarify the whole matter.

AFP on Talks Breakdown

NC071211 Paris AFP in English 1203 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Feb (AFP)--Negotiations between a government committee and Rural Solidarity broke down in Rzeszow last night over the issue of registering the farmers' union, it was reported here today.

As the committee, led by Deputy Agriculture Minister Andrzej Kacala, returned to Warsaw from the southeast town, a source in the independent union federation Solidarity said that its Coordinating Committee was considering calling a one-hour nationwide "warning strike" in support of the farmers.

Union sources said that Mr Kacala, who arrived in Rzeszow on Sunday, had felt his mission was not in a position to decide on government recognition of the rural union.

Authorities have objected that the farmers are neither employers nor employees but observers believe the government feels unable to cope with the power an organized union would wield in the countryside.

Some 99 farmers belonging to Rural Solidarity have been occupying the headquarters of the now disbanded official unions since January 2. Solidarity had threatened strikes earlier this week in support of the farmers' cause, but these were called off when the talks opened on Sunday.

STRIKING SWIDNICA FARMERS TAKEN TO HOSPITAL

LD072132 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Text] The hunger strike of a group of farmers demanding the registration of a farmers' trade union has lasted 12 days. Our correspondent reports that, in view of their state of health, the protesting farmers have been taken from Swidnica to the local railroad hospital in Wroclaw.

COMMENTARIES VIEW RURAL SELF-GOVERNMENT, TU'S

Commentator on Rural Solidarity

LD070014 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] A hunger strike is continuing in St Joseph's Church in Swidnica, Walbrzych Voivodship. In Wroclaw and in Wroclaw Voivodship (?strike action) is in progress. Here is a commentary by Jerzy (Witwicki):

Good evening. It is 10 years since I addressed you on the subject of the countryside and agriculture. If today [words indistinct] interest in agriculture, then it is because circumstances have developed in which it is possible to return to this issue and also because [words indistinct]. When I am asked by friends and acquaintances what I think about the situation in agriculture I reply that [words indistinct] hope. The hope I am referring to does not concern the actual production situation, it is mainly concerned with people. After all it is they who decide the problem of overcoming the difficulties in the situation in which our agriculture has found itself. With these people we are dealing with a movement. It is a widespread movement, a (?political) movement, but at the same time a [word indistinct] movement. At their mass meetings farmers, while criticizing the past as a result of which agriculture is [words indistinct] are demanding guarantees to the effect that never again in the future will such a situation be repeated. [Passage indistinct] of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and the Presidium of the ZSL Supreme Council, both parties declared solemnly their support for the endeavors of agricultural circles or unions to provide an effective representation and defense of the interests of the farmers, exert influence over the resources of farm production, to partake in decisionmaking on land management, express their opinions on the subject of farm prices and contribute to the enhancement of the vocation and dignity of farmers.

A Sejm act on farming is being prepared. Decisions are being made on restricting the powers of the administration in favor of the agricultural circles. Rural self-government must realize that it cannot deal with the partner [words indistinct]. It is a very good thing that the awareness of the fact is now more universal in the countryside. This is necessary for the implementation of these targets to which we have been referring here. [Word indistinct] we need unity. [Word indistinct] let us say openly that unity today is being undermined. The sources of that undermining come from Rural Solidarity, in particular from its leading quarters.

We are aware of the influence exercised by Rural Solidarity. [Passage indistinct] necessitates the swifter removal of these manifestations. [Passage indistinct] the agricultural circles movement, which, let us add, has a tradition of 120 years in the countryside. This comes at a time when the agricultural circles are beginning an efficient campaign of struggle for the interests of the countryside and peasants, for improving the situation in the country's food supplies. (?Where is the reason here? In whose interests is this?) But maybe peasants, work, quantity of output are neighter here nor there? [Passage indistinct] leading activists of Rural Solidarity. [words indistinct] all farmers oppose this socialism and have gone over to the opposition against [word indistinct].

(?We want) to use the farmers' movement to create a state within a state. The constant sight I encountered in Warsaw was the buses with stickers which read: Rural Solidarity will give you bread. Tell me, please: What has this to do with bread?

Staszewski on Self-Management

LD071632 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Text] Stanislaw Staszewski is at the microphone of the music and topics program which means that we will talk about rural subjects. In the countryside the most important thing now is self-government.

[Staszewski] Undoubtedly, this is being reflected not only in discussions which take place in the countryside but also in the press and in fact not only in the major newspapers. The issue is very essential. Simply, the countryside wants to revive and wants to have the self-government as remembered by older activists. It is even possible to make a kind of dividing line. These older activists remember perfectly well the period of agricultural circles activity when the circles were authentic, they had an authentic self-government, when this was an authentic cooperative movement, a self-governing rule of cooperative movement. Within the framework of this activity they were able to release their social initiatives. They were able to implement their economic ideas, their local ideas and, simply, this initiative, this self-government of theirs, served their needs and the needs of the closest environment perfectly.

[Correspondent] Why is it that now it is being universally said in the countryside that the circles no longer do their job, that some new form of self-government is needed?

[Staszewski] This simply means that for the past few years farmers have lost confidence in the circles or rather in the structures which have been created in the circles. These structures were very bureaucratic and state-controlled. The agricultural circles cooperatives, which constituted the superior body vis-a-vis agricultural circles, which in many areas did not in fact exist at all, were supposed to take over and were taking over incompetently matters which at one time were dealt with by the rule of self-government. Now the issue is that all this did not come to be. This has lost farmers' confidence and attempts are being made to revive this. The theoretical foundations and statutes exist making it possible to organize a type of self-government as existed in the past.

The farmers want it to be a grassroots initiative. They don't like it when here and there the elections to the reactivated agricultural circle are rigged or when attempts are made to bring the candidate in the proverbial briefcases. Small wonder that this is causing protests. In my opinion it is all the same to many farmers what will be the label on the self-government. What matters is that the self-government should be authentic, that they should have a great deal to say in it and that the self-government should operate in their interest.

The self-government was given a great deal of preferential treatment. It received many privileges and even conditions for economic activity have been created because the agricultural development fund is being earmarked mostly for farmers, since farmers are to decide about the allocation of means of production in short supply and since the farmers are to decide who is to be given land in the parish or in the village. All these undertakings testify that the self-government will have a great deal to say.

Unfortunately, here and there, despite these assurances, the parish authorities do not know how to cope with it. It is easier to talk about rural self-government at the central or voivodship echelon than at the level of the parish or village where this does not look so good. If we have there unnecessary insinuations and unnecessary interventions this begins to annoy farmers and turns into a major misunderstanding.

'Authentic' Self-Government

LD080028 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Text] Here is a commentary about rural self-government by Tadeusz Myslik:

The current main topic which is widely discussed by social circles concerned about the future of Polish agriculture is the revival of authentic rural self-government. The creation of such self-government is essential above all, in spite of the enormous difficulties faced by the rural community, in order to fairly apportion the problems.

Nobody but farmers can do this and no other organization but rural self-government can ensure the best and most effective use of the means of production which, let us hope, will be supplied to the rural countryside in ever increasing amounts. The same applies to land management, as it was particularly in this sector that the arbitrary actions of the administration were felt most keenly. But the functions of rural self-government cannot be limited to solving economic problems at the parish level as most matters important to farmers are decided outside the parish, most often at national level. That is why the rural self-governments and their voivodship and national associations must represent the rural producers outside the parish, particularly when dealing with the central administration, and must influence the agriculture policy of the state in the interests of their membership. This has already been initiated by a meeting of the rural self-government authorities--the council of the Central Union of Agricultural Circles--with representatives of the government.

According to the statute, rural self-government should perform the same function which the trade unions perform on behalf of manual and white collar workers. The revived self-government must also tackle a number of tasks concerning the countryside which at present have not been touched or have been seriously neglected. I have in mind here such matters as real rather than just superficial improvement of farming knowledge, the popularization of culture which, after all, determines the level of general awareness and standards of production and finally performing of the functions of social control, the lack of which has led recently to considerable distortions in the countryside.

Rural self-government must encourage local initiatives, inspire the traditional peasant resourcefulness, a community spirit and niehgborly aid. The countryside's traditions in this respect are very rich and despite the fact that in the past few years they have withered they must not be allowed to waste away.

Many of our listeners write in their letters to Polish radio that all these functions can be discharged by the agricultural circles now being revived, albeit under certain conditions. First of all, within the framework of renewal, we must cleanse the political and social atmosphere in the countryside. Reference to this has been made for instance by circles' activists from the Pajeczno parish, who write that it is imperative to remove corrupt individuals and that those responsible for abuses and errors committed in bad faith must be punished.

Another equally important condition is the complete freedom of association resulting from a conscious need. The fulfilment of this condition will guarantee the authenticity of the circles' organization. Third, it is necessary to guarantee in the circles full democracy, as determined by the statute, regarding both the passing of resolutions and any kind of elections.

Red tape in the organization must be removed and the authorities ought to treat it as a partner, not impose readymade solutions and not go beyond trying to persuade of the correctness of any given attitude. I am convinced that with a guarantee of such a model of rural self-government, its most skeptical critics would soon realize that farmers, while naturally caring about their personal interest, since it is difficult to demand asceticism especially from them, will nevertheless care also for the interest of the state and society.

On many occasions in the past they have proved their patriotic attitude and they realize that fundamental issues today can be resolved only in harmony with the national interest.

Cyranowicz Commentary

LD072110 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Zbigniew Cyranowicz agricultural commentary]

[Text] I am really at a loss as to the right choice of words for I do not wish to do harm to the matter I want to talk about: rural self-government.

I do know one thing: One cannot make a one-sided analysis of the events of the past few days, which resulted in a sharp confrontation. One has not only to take this into account, but to understand it, first and foremost; one has to want to understand it. It is easier for me--maybe because I myself hail from a village, so the feeling of being humiliated, treated with disdain and downright exploited is certainly not alien to me. After all, peasants have been hard done by for centuries. We know, all of us, that the past few decades were no exception here. Is it, therefore, surprising, that today peasants feel such burning bitterness, such great anger? Doubts only begin to arise when we pause to ponder the real stakes of the current struggle in the countryside. Someone will state the obvious. Renewal is at stake, an authentic renewal of socioeconomic relations so that the peasant, just like his colleague the worker, can participate in decisions on the country's vital issues. Almost everyone, the government included, subscribes to this kind of interpretation of the role of rural self-government. Differences come to light during discussions on organizational forms and methods of the rural self-government's activities.

But when I hear that only the new union is capable of solving all the problems of agriculture and the countryside, I cannot possibly agree. After all, a shortage of programs, organizational forms, is not our biggest misfortune. Our biggest misfortune is our inability to imbue these forms with the real content of everyday life. In my opinion, this is the state of affairs on the eve of renewal in the countryside. Certain circles are being condemned, among others because they suffered too much in the past years. [as heard] But in my opinion the essence of the problem boils down to the question: Does this form of self-government today create opportunities for the farmers to participate in decisions on the vital issues of the countryside?

Answers to this question vary, depending on who sets the goals of the self-government and what these goals actually are: socioeconomic or political. Ladies and gentlemen, I am not a politician but I know one thing: It is, above all, facts that count in politics. As for the facts, they favor the circles. Here I must mention the premier's meetings with the representatives of the rural self-government. As a result of these meetings, the government recognized and passed for implementation scores of peasants' demands.

I recall this despite the fact that personally I have a grievance as far as the government is concerned: It acts too slowly and it is inconsistent. But, as I said, facts are facts and whether we want to or not, we must reckon with them. Ladies and gentlemen, (?what I have in mind here) is the recognition by the government of the principle that nothing which affects agriculture can be decided upon without the participation of rural self-government.

The fact that demands of the striking Podbeskidy region and Swidnica farmers happen to coincide with the demands submitted by the self-governing agricultural circles does give you something to think about, does it not? For, if that is the case, then what's the point? Why have the food producers decided to resort to such an extreme form of protest as a hunger strike?

GROMADA-ROLNIK POLSKI [COMMUNITY-POLISH FARMER--A magazine for farmers] has published a report from Swidnica. When I read it, my cheeks were flushed--flushed with shame! What are the hunger strikes about? One of the strikers says--I will quote him here word for word: Directors of SKR's [spoldzielnia kolek rolniczych, cooperative agricultural circles] arrived in our village. They wanted to impose upon us the board of the agricultural circle which they themselves had agreed upon beforehand.

Had it not been arranged by them, we would have met the issue of self-government of the circles halfway ourselves, but, in the event, we boycotted the meeting.

Ladies and gentlemen, it is unbelievable that these are precisely the causes of the protest which has had wide repercussions throughout the world.

No one in his right mind can possibly entertain any doubts as to who is in the right here. After all, the farmers are fighting precisely for [words indistinct] in their renewal programs, for an authentic renewal, for self-government by peasants, without bureaucracy and without people who have forgotten that to be in power means to serve society. Ladies and gentlemen, this is, in my opinion, the essence of the conflict.

According to farmers themselves, there are also people who use these deviations for their own ends, which have little in common with the real interests of the countryside and farmers. Despite everything, self-government of the circles has a big development chance here, if only because it has a huge material base at its disposal. However, it cannot be directors' self-government. It must be a genuinely peasant self-government. One cannot bring self-government to the countryside in a briefcase. It is farmers themselves who must create it. Without an authentic self-government we shall be unable to encourage rural producers to redouble their efforts. Without them we will not lift the country out of the economic crisis in which it finds itself.

TALKS BREAK DOWN IN JELENIA GORA, STRIKE BEGINS

6 Feb 'Stalemate'

LD061648 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] In Jelenia Gora following the breakdown of talks on Wednesday the stalemate continues. A group of 200 representatives of Solidarity's local organization are staying in Gencjana Club. In the majority of work enterprises in the Jelenia Gora Voivodship a strike alert is in force.

Government Commission Statement

LD062252 Warsaw PAP in English 2010 GMT 6 Feb 81

["Progress in Resolving Local Conflicts"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Feb (PAP)--The long-awaited agreement has been reached today in Bielsko-Biala--the site of the sharpest conflict in recent days. The strike in the Podbeskidy region was called off at 6 a.m. There has been a partial convergence of standpoints in Jelenia Gora as well.

Participants in the Bielsko-Biala talks, which ended early this morning with signing an agreement between a government commission headed by Minister of Administration, Local Economy and Environmental Protection Jozef Kepa and the Interfactory Strike Committee of Solidarnosc from the Podbeskidy region, included member of the Council of State, Sejm deputy from the Bielsko region, Professor Jan Szczepanski and the head of the Solidarity National Consultative Commission Lech Walesa. The secretary of the Polish Episcopate, Bishop Bronislaw Dabrowski, also arrived at the seat of the interfactory committee.

The agreement provides for changes in top posts in the voivodship administration. Prime Minister Pinkowski will consider the resignation of Belsko voivoda and his deputies today. It was agreed that the new voivoda will carry out a detailed control of all state administration bodies in the voivodship and apply sanctions if necessary, including dismissals of officials.

The government commission confirmed the principle of no reprisals against strikers and people connected with the strike, agreed on in the Gdans, Szczecin and Jastrzebie agreements. The system of paying strikers was also worked out.

A mixed government-union commission was called up in order to supervise the full implementation of the agreement.

On the Solidarity side, the agreement was signed, among other persons, by head of the National Consultative Committee Lech Walesa and head of the Podbeskidy region Interfactory Strike Committee Patryojusz Kosmowski. On the government side it was signed by Minister Jozef Kepa and member of the Council of State Jan Szczepanski.

The government commission for talks in Jelenia Gora published a statement in connection with the breakdown of talks on February 4. It said that the Solidarity postulates can be put into three groups, the first including problems concerning the implementation of the agreements signed in Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie, the second group concerning personnel issues and (?demands to) recall certain people from their posts, [words indistinct] the third [word indistinct] demand to give one of the holiday houses in the area over to the Motoric rehabilitation center there and allocate a sanatorium being built at the moment for the Ministry of Internal Affairs to the voivodship hospital.

In result of the talks a joint (?stand) was agreed on concerning the first and second groups of postulates. The stalemate started during debates on the third group of demands. The strike committee pressed for immediate (?discussion after) consulting the Ministry of Internal Affairs. The government commission came out with a proposal to include this matter into the protocol, with the ministry's standpoint expected to come after a few days. The strike committee did not accept this proposal and the talks were adjourned.

Renewed Tension

LD072334 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1610 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Text] Here is a dispatch by Leszek Zielinski from Jelenia Gora:

For more than 2 weeks a social crisis has continued in the Jelenia Gora Voivodship: It began 22 January when the talks with the government commission were broken off. The commission was not authorized to adopt a position on the subject of the demands put forward by Solidarity or to sign an agreement with the Interfactory Founding Committee of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union of the Jelenia Gora Voivodship. On that same day the Interfactory Founding Committee renamed itself the Interfactory Strike Committee and declared a state of strike alert in the voivodship. The demands put forward by Solidarity concerned the consistent application of the accords reached in Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie, the recall from executive posts in administration and economic management of the voivodship of a dozen or so persons and finally the handing over to the publicly owned health care system of the PZPR Central Committee the Granit rest home in Szklarska Preba and the Ministry of Internal Affairs sanatorium under construction in (Piekuty-Zdroj).

On 30 January a general strike began. However, on the next day, a government commission again arrived at Jelenia Gora, led by Jan Jablonski, the deputy minister of administration, local economy and environmental protection, negotiations began and the strike was called off. The tension and the anxiety among the population eased off. Members of the government commission and the Joint Strike Committee which also included representatives of the neighboring voivodships, worked very effectively. A common formula was found for most of the issues involved. The demands concerning the Granit rest home were excluded from the talks, as it was deemed appropriate for examination under a different procedure. It seemed that an agreement would be signed at any moment.

Then came yet another stalemate: The difference of opinions on the issue of the transfer of the sanatorium, at present under Ministry of Internal Affairs construction, turned out to be insurmountable. Both sides submitted statements justifying the impossibility of any further compromise. The talks were again interrupted. The Joint Strike Committee announced a general strike beginning 9 February, with a clause that it could be called off if an agreement were signed before that date. The tension and anxiety of the population of Jelenia Gora Voivodship have again intensified. People are asking themselves the question: What will gain the upper hand? Stubbornness or prudence and responsibility?

Continued 'Strike Readiness'

LD072058 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Text] Strike readiness continues in the majority of factories in the Jelenia Gora Voivodship. In the Gencjana Club in Jelenia Gora, there are still 200 representatives of the factory committees and founding committees of Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions Solidarity of that region.

Continued 'Protest Action'

LD081946 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 8 Feb 81

[Text] The protest action is continuing in Jelenia Gora, as is the strike alert. In the morning, Lech Walesa, chairman of the National Consultative Commission of Solidarity, arrived at the Gencjana Club. After a meeting with a group of more than 200 members of the Jelenia Gora Solidarity, who for 18 days have been conducting the protest action, there was a meeting of the Joint Strike Committee. Then talks resumed in Jelenia Gora between the Interfactory Strike Committee and the government commission led by Deputy Minister Jan Jablonski.

People's Council Meeting

LD072138 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Text] The Presidium of the Voivodship People's Council met here in Jelenia Gora. The meeting was attended by the government commission, led by Deputy Minister Jan Jablonski; by representatives of the Interfactory Strike Committee [MKS] of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions Solidarity for the Jelenia Gora Voivodship; and these voivodship authorities: (Jerzy Golik), first secretary of the PZPR Voivodship Committee, and Maciej Szadkowski, Jelenia Gora voivoda. The Presidium of the Voivodship People's Council put forward an initiative for the resumption of talks between the government commission and the MKS. They pointed out the possibility of solving controversial issues pertaining to the Granit rest home and the Ministry of Internal Affairs sanatorium. The voivodship authorities have also undertaken to work for a solution acceptable to both the government commission and the MKS Solidarity.

An opportunity has emerged for the resumption of the broken off talks. By the time we began editing our program, the Presidium of the Joint Strike Committee met at the Gencjana Club. They are to adopt a stand on the suggested proposals.

Current Situation Report

LD091008 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 9 Feb 81

[Text] Here is a cable from Leszek Zielinski on the current situation in Jelenia Gora.

[Begin recording] [Zielinski] At the Gencjana Club in Jelenia Gora where the Joint Strike Committee of Lower Silesia is staying, a number of important events took place yesterday. At noon Lech Walesa, chairman of the National Consultative Commission [KKP], arrived. Talks with the government commission were resumed. Unfortunately the talks did not produce the required results. I have asked the press spokesman of the strike committee, Mr Waldemar Borek, for more details.

[Borek] Yesterday, as you have alread said, the KKP led by Lech Walesa arrived. Brief talks were held between the Joint Strike Committee and the KKP in order to acquiant Walesa and the KKP representatives with the merits of the case. After the short meeting between Walesa and the delegates we decided to demonstrate once again our good will and to appeal to the government commission to come for talks.

At 1700 the government delegation appeared, led by Deputy Minister of Administration, Local Economy and Environmental Protection Jan Jablonski. The talk lasted an hour. We discussed exclusively handing over the sanatorium of the Ministry of Internal Affairs [MSW] to the hospital service.

[Zielinski] Because other demands have been approved by the commission.

[Borek] Yes, we have proposed several solutions to the gentlemen from the government delegation concerning the transfer of the MSW building. The commission has confirmed the fact that the state of hospital service in our voivodship is indeed catastrophic, and at 1800 the commission went for consultations.

Perhaps I may read you a telex which we sent to the MSW at 1900:

Citizen Minister of Internal Affairs, Gen Miroslaw Milewski. Warsaw.

In view of the urgent need to obtain a hospital building in Jelenia Gora Voivodship, the working people demand temporary transfer to hospital service of the ministry sanatorium which is in the final state of construction. At the present moment the possibility of halting a strike in the entire voivodship depends on a positive decision on this issue. We appeal to the MSW and to all employees of the ministry, sons of workers and peasants, to understand the existing situation and the great importance of the decision which in a short time will radically improve the chances for saving the health of working people in the voivodship, and at the same time will allow the immediate relief of social tension.

Signed Lech Walesa and Roman Niegosz.

We have not received a reply to the telex. The commission stated that it will not come to us and that its attitutde has not changed. Later we learned that at 2330 the commission left for Warsaw.

[Zielinski] What have you decided in the circumstances?

[Borek] We have decided to send a delegation to Warsaw composed of the representatives of the Interfactory Strike Committee of Jelenia Gora and the National Consultative Commission. The delegation left today for Warsaw.

[Zielinski] At 0600 the strike began.

[Borek] Yes, the strike in the entire voivodship. KKP chairman Lech Walesa is going to stay in Jelenia Gora during the strike [end recording]

'Luxury' Homes Criticized

LD090938 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 9 Feb 81

[Malgorzata Grec commentary]

[Text] Talks at the Gencjana Club broke down on 22 January between the Interfactory Founding Committee [MKZ] of the Jelenia Gora Solidarity and the government commission, which, because of a lack of authority, was unable to make a final decision on issues presented by the Jelenia Gora Solidarity to the government 2 months ago as needing immediate solution.

Finding no other way to resolve the problem the MKZ decided to wait for another government commission, this time equipped with the necessary powers to make decisions on the spot concerning personal questions and to decide on the transfer for social purposes of buildings which at the moment are the property of the PZPR Central Committee and of the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

Two of the buildings in particular, the Granit rest home in Szklarska Poreba and a sanatorium of the Ministry of Internal Affairs which is under construction, have elicited the greatest response among Jelenia Gora residents and have become the main object of a more than 2-week debate at the Gencjana Club. Over 200 people of Jelenia Gora Solidarity have been expecting the final solution of the dispute at the Gencjana Club where the arguments put forward by both sides are mainly of a moral nature.

The government commissions have been shown the tragic situation of the Jelenia Gora health service. There is not a single hospital in the voivodship which can provide decent conditions for treatment of patients; there is a shortage of medical equipment and beds, a shortage of everything necessary for treating the sick.

However, in the voivodship there is no shortage of luxury vacation rest homes earmarked for a small group of people. The Granit rest home in Szklarska Poreba, built at the cost of over Z l million and equipped with luxurious imported installations, has been a place of rest for the functionaries of the Central Committee and veterans of the workers' movement. Although no one is denying the right to rest to those people in the best possible conditions, the luxury has nevertheless created resentment because of its glaring contrast with the picture of grim reality of hospital and rest home conditions in Jelenia Gora Voivodship.

"We are all Poles" is the slogan constantly repeated for over 2 weeks by all those taking part in the talks at the Gencjana Club. The essence of this slogan is that the right to treatment in decent conditions belongs to all citizens of our country. With this slogan Jelenia Gora inhabitants are fighting for victory over another slogan, which is expressed in the saying: "Although all are equal, some are more equal."

Talks Halted, Strike Begins

LD090725 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 9 Feb 81

[Text] Our correspondent reports that talks between the government commission and the Interfactory Strike Committee of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions Solidarity in Jelenia Gora were discontinued last night. Negotiations are to be continued in Warsaw where both delegations went. At 0600 a general strike began in Jelenia Gora Voivodship.

GOVERNMENT, TU SIGN AGREEMENT ON BIELSKO-BIALA

LD061952 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] As has already been announced, an agreement was reached today in Bielsko-Biala. There has been a partial rapprochement [zblizenie] of positions in Jelenia Cora.

Following all-night talks, an agreement was signed this morning between the government commission chaired by Minister of Administration, Local Economy and Environmental Protection Jozef Kera and the Interfactory Strike Committee [MKS] Solidarity for the Podbeskidy region. Prof Jan Szczepanski, member of the Council of State and Sejm deputy for the Bielsko region, and Lech Walesa, chairman of Solidarity's National Consultative Commission, took part in the talks. Bishop Bronislaw Dabrowski, secretary of the Episcopate [of the Warsaw Archdiocese], also arrived there.

The talks centered around improving the situation in Bielsko-Biala Voivodship in connection with the accusations made by the Podbeskidy Solidarity branch regarding the activities of local administrative organs. The government commission stated that the chairman of the Council of Ministers today accepted the resignation of the Bielsko-Biala voivoda and two deputy voivodas. The matter of recalling the deputy mayor of the town of Bielsko-Biala will be examined by the new Bielsko-Biala voivoda.

The government commission will present the matter of recalling the Bielsko-Biala mayor to the premier today. It has been agreed that the newly appointed voivoda will take disciplinary and official measures in connection with persons who are guilty of the stated irregularities.

In cases where embezzlement is discovered, the cases will be forwarded to the Supreme Chamber of Control and to the prosecutor general regardless of the official consequences.

It has been agreed that persons who lost the confidence of the public by improperly carrying out their duties cannot be appointed to leading posts [stanowiska kierownicze; managerial, executive, supervisory posts]. The newly appointed voivoda will ensure that thorough control checks will be carried out regarding all regional state administrative organs in Bielsko-Biala Voivodship. In cases where circumstances warrant it, he will bring measures to bear, including dismissal from posts.

The government commission has confirmed the principle which was agreed upon in the coast and Jastrzebie agreements that persons who participate in a strike or who are in any way connected with it will not suffer from subsequent repressions. Principles governing the remuneration for people who take part in strikes have also been agreed upon.

A mixed government-trade union commission has been established to fully control the process of implementation of this agreement.

The Podbeskidy region Solidarity branch called off a strike at 0600 today. [sentence as heard] However, due to the fact that proper starting-up operations must take place in some workplaces, work will begin tomorrow and will last 8 hours.

The text of the agreement was signed on behalf of Solidarity by, among others; Lech Walesa, chairman of the National Consultative Commission, and Patrycjusz Kosmowski, chairman of the Podbeskidy region [as heard]; and on behalf of the government commission by Minister Jozef Kepa and Jan Szczepanski, member of the State Council.

An extraordinary session of the voivodship People's Council in Bielsko-Biala was convened today at the initiative of PZPR members of the council. It was devoted to information concerning the conditions of the agreement between the government commission and the Podbeskidy region strike committee. The proceedings were chaired by Jan Grzbielak, chairman of the voivodship People's Council. Jan Szczepanski, deputy chairman of the State Council and Jozef Kepa, minister of administration, local economy and environmental protection, also participated in the proceedings.

People's Council on Agreement

LD061723 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] On a motion proposed by a group of councillors who are members of the PZPR, an extraordinary session of the People's Council in Bielsko-Biala Voivodship has been convened today. Conditions of the agreement concluded between the government commission and the Interfactory Strike Committee of the Independent Self-Governing Trade Unions Solidarity in the Podbeskidy region are being discussed.

The session is being attended by Deputy Chairman of the Council of State and deputy of Bielsko region Prof Jan Szczepanski, and Minister of Administration, Local Economy and Environmental Protection Jozef Kepa.

Let us recall that the Bielsko-Biala agreement which was signed this morning provides for changes in leading posts in the voivodship organs of administration. The newly appointed voivoda is to apply disciplinary and service measures against persons guilty of irregularities. In cases where abuses are disclosed, the matters will be referred to the Supreme Chamber of Control and the Prosecutor General's Office. It was decided that persons who have lost social trust cannot be appointed to leading posts. A mixed commission of government and union officials has been set up to control the full implementation of the agreement.

After the signing of the agreement at 0600 the general strike in the region was called off, shops and service centers have opened, and municipal transportation is operating. Due to technological reasons the larger enterprises will resume work tomorrow morning but will go on for 8 hours.

Bielsko-Biala Voivoda Candidate

LD062010 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] At today's extraordinary session of the voivodship People's Council in Bielsko-Biala, Minister of Administration, Local Economy and Environmental Protection Jozef Kepa declared that in conformity with the agreement that has been reached, the chairman of the Council of Ministers has accepted the resignation of the Bielsko-Biala voivoda, Jozef Labudak, and Deputy Voivodas Antoni Kobiela and Antoni Urbaniec.

At the same time Minister Kepa declared that the government commission will today present to the premier the problem of removing the mayor of Bielsko-Biala, and that the deputy mayor of the city will be removed by the newly appointed voivoda of Bielsko-Biala.

The name of the candidate for Bielsko-Biala voivoda was presented at the session with a request that views be expressed on the matter. He is Franciszek Hernas, who comes from Bielsko-Biala. He is a bachelor of arts and a civil engineer, who for the last 4 years has been under secretary of state in the Ministry of Light Industry, and who during the past 30 years has held many responsible posts in light industry enterprises in the Podbeskidy region.

The councillors did not reject the candidate put forward by the premier for the voivoda post but decided to obtain views on the matter in the wide circles of the local community and to present them at the special session of the People's Council which will take place on 16 February.

Bielsko-Biala Strike Ends

LD070924 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Text] Yesterday, almost immediately after the general strike in Bielsko Voivodship had stopped, bus transportation went into operation. All shops were also opened. The inhabitants of the voivodship have breathed a sigh of relief. The tensions of recent days have disappeared.

In the afternoon, for the first time in 9 days, newspapers have arrived in Ruch kiosks. However, industrial enterprises have not begun operations because yesterday was devoted to getting the production lines into motion. The workforces pledged themselves to start working today and to work the full 8 hours.

At present, there is calm in Bielsko Voivodship. Part of the workforces of industrial enterprises has already reported for work and another part is on the way.

Thanks to the state road transportation restarting operations, children from the distant localities can now go to schools. There are also more tourists than in recent days in the Podbeskidy region.

SOLIDARITY ANNOUNCES STRIKE ALERT IN WALBRZYCH

LD061816 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 6 Feb 81

[Text] Here are the latest reports from lower Silesia:

Members of the enterprise commission and members of the Auditing Commission of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions [NSZZ] Solidarity are still on strike in the building of the municipal transportation management in Plac Solny in Wroclaw. They are demanding the release of Tadeusz Jedziszak. If their demand is not met, beginning Monday all municipal transportation will go on strike in Wroclaw.

In conformity with the 5 February 1981 decision the Interfactory Founding Committee of NSZZ Solidarity in Walbrzych today transformed itself into an Interfactory Strike Committee and all factory committees and all founding committees of NSZZ Solidarity in Walbrzych Voivodship have become strike committees.

A strike alert has also been announced under which the workforces are instructed to put up national flags and to wear red and white armbands. The decision was taken because the government has not implemented the social agreement, including work-free Saturdays for miners, and the creation of difficulties by central authorities for peasants who want to set up their own unions.

The date of the general strike in Walbrzych Voivodship will be announced by the Interfactory Strike Committee following consultations with the National Consultative Commission of NSZZ Solidarity.

MPK To Call 1-Hour Strike

LD091026 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 9 Feb 81

[Text] Tadeusz Laczynski reports from Wroclaw MPK [municipal transportation]. He visited Plac Solny at 0500 this morning.

[Begin recording] [Laczynski] Even before 0500 the day has begun at the Wroclaw MPK where members of the enterprise commission are on strike. Gentlemen, have you received a reply to your demands?

[Unidentified voice] Absolutely none.

[Laczynski] In view of this, what are your decisions?

[Unidentified voice] As we said before, from 1100 to 1200 we declare a 1-hour warning strike for the Wroclaw MPK.

[Another unidentified voice] Despite assurances made by the Wroclaw voivoda, no one from the Prosecutor General's Office came foward to explain the existing situation. For the second time the authorities have not bothered.

[First voice] I think we have had enough of contempt all round and we do not think that now we can count on the government's good will. I think we have shown enough good will by twice postponing the strike. We know what the consequences will be but the other side also knows. Hence, since they do not show even a minimum of good will, we do not see why only we should postpone or call of the strike. A great issue is concerned here: It concerns people.

[Laczynski] Thus, today at 1100 all Wroclaw streetcars and buses will stop for an hour.

[First unidentified voice] Yes, only for an hour. I would like to stress only an hour because for a long time we intended to stop them until we get results.

[Laczynski] As we know Wroclaw streetcar drivers demand access to the mass media for the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions Solidarity, facilities for normal union activity, implementation by the government of obligations undertaken on 31 August 1980, and also the release of Tadeusz Jedziszak. [end recording]

MORE ON KATOWICE MINERS, WORKING HOURS ISSUE

LD072138 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Text] Here is a dispatch from Katowice sent by correspondents [names indistinct]:

As we have already reported, yesterday a meeting was held of the mixed commission led by the minister of mining. During the meeting Mieczyslaw Glanowski, the minister of mining, presented the proposals for regulating the working hours of the workforces of anthracite mines and of mining enterprises who work underground in anthracite mines. The proposals also apply to the workforces involved in the mining of other raw materials. They are based on the following principles:

All employees working underground are bound by the 5-day workweek with a daily working norm of 7.5 hours, which means a 37.5-hour workweek. This time is counted from the moment the employee enters the shaft elevator to descend into the mine until the moment of leaving the elevator upon reaching the surface. The principle of a 5-day workweek also applies to those employed on the surface at the mines, excluding the administration and office workers, with the daily 8-hour and weekly 40-hour working norms. It transpires from the above principles that all work connected with extraction of coal on work-free Saturdays can only be conducted on a voluntary basis.

During the session of the commission the minister of mining also outlined the principles of payments in force in anthracite mines beginning 1 January this year. They envisage the personal wage grades of all underground workers and surface workers going up by 20 percent. This follows from the adoption of the principle that payments to the workers in the past 6-day workweek cannot be decreased because working hours have been shortened and the 5-day workweek has been introduced.

For work done on free Saturdays employees will receive the same payments as on Sundays and other holidays--a 100 percent addition to the personal wage grade on top of the standard wage.

It is also proposed to create special funds to be at the disposal of mine managers. The size of such funds will depend on the scale of production achieved on free Saturdays. The distribution of this fund among miners will be carried out along the principles established by the management of the mines in conjunction with the trade unions.

The above-mentioned preferential treatment regarding working hours and wages for mining workforces is fully justified because of the particular hardship caused by mining and its dangers. It is also necessary because of the significance of mining to the national economy and to the whole community.

The above principles outlined at the session of the joint commission by the minister of mining were not disputed by representatives of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union [NSZZ] Solidarity who took part in the session.

The earlier talks of ministry representatives with the representatives of the central board of the Mine Workers Trade Union confirmed the convergence of views on the above matters.

The principles of work, as discussed above, which apply to the workforces of anthracite mines do not apply to administration and office workers at the mines or to employees working outside the area of the coalmine. Their working hours will be 42 hours per week, the same as applies throughout the national economy.

The forms of organizing working hours as applied to the above-mentioned workers will be established by the managers (?on a weekly basis) in consultation with trade unions on the basis of the guidelines issued by the minister of mining. Guided by the decision adopted by the Government of the People's Republic of Poland and the National Consultative Commission of the NSZZ Solidarity, chairman of the mixed commission Minister Glanowski explained that, regarding the workers employed in all remaining organizational units of the Ministry of Mining, the principles governing working hours as adopted for the entire country will apply. This includes workers employed at mining machinery and equipment factories and other industrial mining enterprises engaged in assembly and construction, transportation, design office work and so on--that is, enterprises working in similar conditions to enterprises in other ministries.

This is in line with the principles of correctly-understood social justice. This attitude is also shared by the main board of the Mine Workers Trade Union.

In this matter the members of the joint commission representing the NSZZ Solidarity protested against the ministry's proposal, demanding categorically, under threat of a strike, that the preferential application of the principle of reduced working hours should be applied to all employees in organizational units belonging to the Ministry of Mining and employed in units governed by mining regulations.

This would mean that, for instance, two engineering industry factories with a similar production profile and located in the same area but subordinated in one case to the Ministry of Mining and in the other case to the Ministry of Engineering Industry, would have different norms regarding the weekly working hours. A transportation depot belonging to the Ministry of Mining and a similar state motor transportation depot, which are divided only by some fencing, would also have different working hours. Workers building houses on the very same division would work different hours depending on whether they belong to the Ministry of Mining or the Ministry of Construction.

Therefore, the acceptance of the solution supported by the representatives of the NSZZ Solidarity in the joint commission would lead to infringement of the elementary principles of social justice and to conflicts between employees working in enterprises of a similar type but subordinated administratively to different ministries.

At the end of the debate Mining Minister Mieczyslaw Glanowski stated that responsibility for the consequences resulting from a possible strike in anthracite mines will be borne by its organizers. Describing the current, extremely difficult fuel and energy situation in the country, the minister pointed out that a halt in coal extraction would bring about an immediate closure of the coking plants, cement works and within 2 or 3 days electricity powerstations and thermal powerstations. This would be tantamount to discontinuing the supply of heat and electricity to the population.

At the same time Mining Minister Mieczyslaw Glanowski expressed his readiness to resume talks with representatives of NSZZ Solidarity concerning the final settlement of the issue of working hours issue in enterprises supervised by the Ministry of Mining.

WALBRZYCH VOIVODSHIP MINERS CANCEL STRIKE 9 FEB

LD091044 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1030 GMT 9 Feb 81

[Text] The strike in the Walbrzych Voivodship proclaimed for today has been canceled. Delegations of miners have left for Warsaw and Katowice where talks will be held on ways to implement the Jastrzebie and Gdansk agreements concerning working hours in the mining industry.

RADIO, TV COMMITTEE READY TO TALK WITH SOLIDARITY

LD071852 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Text] According to the communique issued by the Committee for Radio and Television, talks between the heads of the radio committee and representatives of the National Consultative Commission of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union [NSZZ] Solidarity were to be held in Warsaw. The talks were to establish ways for conveying to the public information on the activity and resolutions of the Solidarity union.

Because the talks did not materialize, the chairman of the Committee for Radio and Television sent letters to the chairman of the Council of Ministers and to the chairman of the National Consultative Commission of the NSZZ Solidarity. He explained that the press spokesman for Solidarity unilaterally invited a group of workers of the Committee for Radio and Television, who cannot be a party in the negotiations with their own management. The chairman of the radio committee confirmed readiness to conduct talks at the newly agreed time, in accordance with provisions adopted during the meeting between the chairman of the Council of Ministers and representaives of Solidarity on 30 January this year.

TU SPOKESMAN ASSAILS 'SABOTAGE' BY RADIO OFFICIAL

LD061158 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 9 Feb 81

[Statement by Karol Modzelewski, press spokesman of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions Solidarity, issued in Jelenia Gora on 7 February--read by announcer]

[Text] In the protocol of joint decisions issued on 31 January this year following talks between representatives of Solidarity's National Consultative Commission [KKP] and Premier Pinkowski and other government representatives it was stated among other things, that within the framework of the union programs on Polish radio and television, there will be space provided every week for broadcasts by journalists of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions [NSZZ] Solidarity. The program for the immediate period will be agreed at the meeting between representatives of the Committee for Radio and Television and the NSZZ Solidarity.

The meeting was to be held on 7 February this year. However, it did not materialize because Zdzislaw Balicki, the president of the Committee for Radio and Television, did not agree to the participation of experts and employees of the Committee for Radio and Television in the NSZZ Solidarity delegation.

As a result of the situation outlined above, the delegation was not accepted. In view of this the press spokesman of the KKP of the NSZZ Solidarity states the following:

The president of the Committee for Radio and Television was required to have a meeting with the Solidarity delegation in accordance with the joint decisions of the government and the KKP adopted on 31 January this year. The record of the decisions was made with the participation of Zozislaw Balicki. The president of the Committee for Radio and Television had no authority to determine the composition of our delegation because the situation concerned a meeting with representatives of an independent union, not a briefing between a president and his subordinates.

Besides the intervention into the composition of the delegation, the talk on the technical realization of the joint decisions of 31 January of this year was naturally impossible without Solidarity experts. Solidarity has been forced to consider the conduct of President Balicki as deliberate sabotage of the decisions jointly approved by the Polish Government and the union leadership. This conduct cancels explicit government decisions made only 1 week ago, thus making the supreme organ of executive authority look ridiculous.

The appointment of the president of the Committee for Radio and Television is within the powers of the chairman of the Council of Ministers. The government is also obliged to create conditions for serious treatment of its decisions. For our part, the union is treating joint decisions with all seriousness and is ready to implement them by all means at our disposal.

The problem of access of the NSZZ Solidarity to radio and television was and still is one of the most serious sources of social tension in our country. It was the cause of a warning strike scheduled for 3 February due to agreement with the government. Solidarity is treating the conduct of the president of the Committee for Radio and Television as a deliberate attempt to incite social tension on the eve of the Eighth PZPR Central Committee Plenum. Regardless of endeavours to provoke unrest by arrogant decisions, and for whatever reason, our unions consider such attempts to be actions aimed against the interests of Poland.

[Signed] Karol Modzelewski, press spokesman NSZZ Solidarity, 7 February 1981

REPORT ON LABOR SITUATION ON WORK-FREE SATURDAY

LD071446 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Text] In the majority of the major Warsaw enterprises, today--Saturday--is a normal workday. The workforces are making good the tasks of one of January's Saturdays; they are fulfilling current production plans.

The entire workforce of the Ursus enterprise, among others, reported for work. In the 22 July chocolate factory 12 tons of hard chocolate was produced in a 6-hour workday. The workforce of this factory did not work during any of the Saturdays in January and, in accordance with the decision of the workforce, the factory will also work next Saturday. Today's workday was described as successful. There were no shortages of raw materials. Production went on in accordance with the plan.

Much business is being transacted in the Centrum department store, where today sales are going on as on any workday.

Today is also a normal workday for the workforces of Bielsko-Biala Voivodship. Following yesterday's preparations, normal production began at 0600 today at the minicar factory in Bielsko-Biala.

Normal production was also resumed, among other places, in the Sywiec Fur enterprise.

OFFICIAL ON GOVERNMENT DECREE ON STRIKE PROCEDURES

LD071844 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1610 GMT 7 Feb 81

[From the "Weekly Trade Union Information Journal" program, comprising an interview with Dr Jerzy Pach, head of the Department of Labor Law of the Ministry of Labor, Wages and Social Affairs, on subject of government decree on strike procedures, by unidentified correspondent on unspecified occasion--live or recorded]

[Text] [Pach] I would like to make the reservation at the outset that these are my personal reflections on the subject of the text of the decree because I am not officially authorized to comment on the grounds that the ministry is not the author of the decree concerned--the decree was adopted by the Council of Ministers. Therefore I can only speak about my own reflections. I believe that in the event of a dispute concerning the interpretation of regulations which define certain principles of the legality, so to speak, of strikes, the two sides in the dispute, that is on the one hand the relevant elements of economic management, the administration of the place of employment, the management of the consortium [words indistinct] and on the other hand the relevant statutory elements of trade unions, should jointly agree whether the principles contained in the regulations, that is the organization of the strike for the purpose of furthering the tasks of trade unions, as well as the notification of the manager of the enterprise concerned, have been adhered to in the proper manner. This is the whole point of negotiating and reaching an agreement.

[Question] And if, despite everything, there remains a difference of opinions?

[Answer] I think that on such occasions an agreement should be reached by higher elements both in the structure of the economic administration and in that of the trade union concerned.

[Question] In view of the fact that there are two sides to each dispute?

[Answer] Indeed, I cannot see any other way of reaching an accord; any unilateral decision would be rather improper because the decree which we are talking about contains the notion of a form of partnership between the trade unions and the economic administration, and if a specific strike is to be regarded as conforming to the regulations laid down, the two sides must reach an accord on the subject.

[Question] We have witnessed situations when the latest disputes between the trade union movement or specific trade union organizations on the one hand and the economic administration or the government on the other have been of long duration, and this fact undoubtedly causes much damage to all those concerned as well as to the country as a whole. Is the institution of a mediator a possibility that can be envisaged in such special situations?

[Answer] It must be realized that all the procedures of negotiation and bargaining and the process of cooperation, including the principles of cooperation between trade unions and management, are developing in our country almost from scratch, from nothing. The period during which the mutual relations and the process of conducting negotiations finally develop will, unfortunately, still be a long one. In other countries the methods and systems of collective bargaining have formed and developed in the course of almost 100 years of experience. It is my opinion that in our country we are making some progress; at the same time much hope should be attached to the future law on trade unions, which--according to its basic tenents--will envisage a well defined system of mediation.

[Question] And what is the fundamental, the prime principle in developing good habits in the conduct of talks?

[Answer] In my opinion the most important and paramount principle is mutual respect between the partners concerned. Talks must be conducted in the spirit of mutual understanding, in an effort to meet each other halfway so as to find an equitable compromise which takes into account the interests of workforces within the framework of the economic situation.

[Question] You said: Mutual respect. In my opinion this is the most important point.

[Answer] Well, I would add that a pinch of mutual trust is also indispensable.

MINISTER SUMMARIZES TALKS WITH LODZ STUDENTS

LD062230 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Statement by Prof Janusz Gorski, minister of science, higher education and technology--live or recorded]

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, good evening. I would like to acquaint you, ladies and gentlemen, with the strike situation at Lodz higher educational establishments. As you know, ladies and gentlemen, we are engaged in talks with representatives of Lodz students. They have already been going on for 6 days. Naturally enough, the fact that these talks have now been going on for a long time gives rise to apprehension. It seems that the time has not yet come to analyze them thoroughly. [Words indistinct] after all, it pertains to numerous and difficult issues. (?I must) tell you, ladies and gentlemen, that out of the 25 demands dealing with the affairs of higher educational establishments, we have agreed joint positions on 21. Four controversial issues still remain. I will list them here forthwith. These issues are: the length of time of military training for students. There is a divergence of positions here, between the position taken by our interministerial commission and that of the students who insist on reduction of military training to 4 months after completion of their studies. As for us, we represent the view that this is not possible, from the viewpoint of the demands of modern military service, the training of officer cadets and reserve officers. This training must take a considerably longer time to be completed than is the case at present. (?After all, it does not take less time in other countries, either).

The other problem on which views diverage revolves around the issue of whether seminars ought to be made optional. Our position here is that it is essential to continue with the language courses, to continue learning languages whose foundations are already well known. In principle, we do not have the so-called "language courses from scratch" at higher educational establishments.

Language courses at higher educational establishments take 2, in some cases 3 years, so it is difficult to learn a language from scratch.

The third controversial problem is the issue of social sciences, humanities and political sciences. Students want these subjects to be completely optional. Our position is that there is a need for curriculum schemes within whose framework a student could choose between two or three subjects.

The fourth controversial issue revolves around the existence or nonexistence of the so-called student labor practice. We have more differences in the field of the so-called general social demands. Indeed, there are quite a few differences in this area, although here, too, we did manage to reach agreement on a few points. Naturally, these were relatively uncomplicated matters, for instance the role of the Ministry of Science, Higher Education and Technology in environmental protection, the matter of speeding up the publication of the censorship law. However, we have a few problems here and our positions diverge as far as these problems are concerned.

We wish to continue our talks further. It was envisaged that the talks would be held today. We have received, unfortunately [does not complete sentence] student colleagues have made a statement from which it transpires that one of the two chief legal experts of the higher educational establishment consultative committee, lawyer Karol (Glogowski), has fallen ill. The international [words indistinct] of higher educational establishments, the consultative committee are of the opinion that no fully responsible decisions should be taken on behalf of the strikers, nor, in fact, should any agreements be signed without exhaustive legal study carried out by a team of lawyers which should number at least two persons. Thorough medical consultations are currently taking place regarding the state of health of (?our) expert. The results of these consultations should become known this afternoon today [as heard]. Should they prove negative, the higher educational establishment consultative commission pledges to introduce forthwith a new expert, reserving the right to brief him fully on the course of the talks so far and the (?accords) reached.

That is why the talks have been suspended. It is my hope that they will soon be resumed. [Words indistinct the interministerial commission would like to get the agreement signed. It could, conceivably, contain certain divergent positions. We could here benefit from the practice of the Gdansk agreement, by which I mean that it is possible to sign this type of agreement.

We would like this agreement to lead to the end of the strikes and commencement of normal work at the four Lodz higher educational establishments on strike.

Thank you, ladies and gentlemen.

TRADE UNION URGES STAFFING AT HEALTH MINISTRY

LD080359 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0001 GMT 8 Feb 81

[Text] The national council of the health employees trade union has asked the chairman of the Council of Ministers to make urgent decisions concerning the full staffing of the leadership of the ministry. According to the council, the incomplete staffing of the ministry, which has been going on for the last 3 months, does not encourage implementation [words indistinct], and delays dealing with very difficult matters concerning health employees and the protection of health.

ENERGY MINISTRY OFFICIALS MEET WITH SOLIDARITY

LD082230 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 8 Feb 81

[Text] A meeting of the executive officials of the Ministry of Power Industry and Atomic Energy with the provisional national consultative commission of power industry workers of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions Solidarity has taken place in Warsaw.

The meeting was attended by representatives of power industry workers from all over the country representing the Solidarity trade union as well as managers of consortia and power industry enterprises in the regions. A detailed discussion took place on the state of implementation of the accords signed in Gdansk and Katowice. The meeting elucidated many problems concerning the working of the power industry, employment and remuneration, transport and material supplies as well as issues of a social character including living conditions. Principles of further implementation of the agreements concluded were established and it was agreed that future meetings will be held at quarterly intervals.

SOLIDARITY, OTHER UNIONS MEET; OLD UNION ABSENT

LD062312 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2030 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] According to information received from the two parties concerned, a meeting of representatives of Solidarity and of the provisional committee for cooperation of the autonomous trade unions took place in Warsaw today. At the meeting an exchange of views took place on the distribution of property belonging to the trade union movement. A convergence of attitudes was noted and the need to continue such meetings was agreed upon.

Representatives of the Consultative Commission of the branch trade unions, who had been invited to today's meeting, did not attend.

Explanation of Absence

LD082126 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 8 Feb 81

[Text] The consultative commission of the industrial trade unions has published an explanation of the reasons for the absence of its representatives from a meeting with Solidarity and independent trade unions held last Friday in Warsaw. The meeting was to be devoted to the distribution of the assets belonging to the trade union movement. In the explanation the industrial trade unions state that the date of the meeting was announced to them at the last moment and in the form of an ultimatum, and that their proposal to move the talks to the next day was rejected.

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION OF KPN MOVEMENT REPORTED

LD062112 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] PAP reports that, according to information provided by the prosecutor general, an investigation has been in progress since last September against Robert Leszek Moczulski and a group of persons connected with him belonging to the so-called Confederation of Independent Poland [KPN]. It emerges from the results of the investigation today that the activities of the confederation carried out at home and abroad are aimed at weakening the state by causing social tensions which threaten the country's security and public order.

The methods used by the KPN, that is slandering supreme state organs, urging that the alliance with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries be broken off, and undermining the precepts of the system, are designed to weaken the international position of Poland, its defense potential and the socialist system in our country, according to the information supplied by PAP.

The investigation has proved that both at the stage of organizing itself and in its further activity the KPN has availed itself of the assistance of foreign centers of diversion and psychological warfare hostile to Poland. The KPN programmatic precepts coincide with the objectives by which subversive and terrorist foreign organizations are guided. One of these is Free Poland [read in English]--Wolna Polska--which operates in the United States. It includes people who compromised themselves in the years 1939-45 through collaboration with the German occupiers in the countries of central and East Europe.

The organization is run by Konstanty Zygfryd (Hanka) [word indistinct], a citizen from Poland who during the years of World War II served in the Nazi Army and subsequently emigrated. There are also links between the KPN and emigre political centers in London hostile to socialist Poland.

The KPN agent for the FRG, Maciej Pstrag-Bielanski, against whom a separate investigation is in progress in connection with his intelligence work to the detriment of People's Poland, maintained close contact with anti-Polish revisionist groups on behalf of that organization. These groups regard the destabilization of life in Poland as an opportunity for yet another annexation of Poland's western territories, says the Prosecutor General's Office.

Implementing its programmatic objectives, the KPN has published and disseminated inside and outside the country such documents as the electoral platform, a draft constitution which is in fact based on the precepts of the antidemocratic constitution of 1935. The KPN organizers [word indistinct] agreement between the opposition groupings in the country, planned to set up a so-called underground government, which would, among other things, guarantee Poland's debts abroad.

The investigation has also revealed that KPN aims at the attainment of the mapped-out objectives through the setting up of secret structures of a paramilitary nature.

The majority of people forming the backbone of this organization do not work for their living but subsist partly on funds originating from abroad. According to the Office of the Prosecutor General, the investigation deals with specific anti-state and anti-Polish activity by KPN which is aimed against the fundamental interests of our country's society.

AUTHORITIES INVESTIGATING SELF-DEFENSE COMMITTEE

LD081826 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 8 Feb 81

[Text] PAP has learned that the prosecution organs are conducting an investigation in connection with the activity of the group operating under the name of Workers Social Self-Defense Committee [KSS/KOR].

It transpires from what has been established so far that the group is engaged in anti-state activities aimed against the constitutional system of the Polish People's Republic and against its allies.

The evidence accumulated during the investigation indicates that the organization is undermining the foundations of the Polish People's Republic and is inciting social unrest and has a destructive effect on state order and the economic situation of the country.

KSS/KOR is receiving assistance from foreign centers of political diversion which supply technical and financial means and propaganda support for the antisocialist activities of that organization. The investigation is continuing.

RENEWED REPRESSION CALLED MAIN CURRENT DANGER

LD061435 Brussels LE SOIR in French 3 Feb 81 p 3

[Pol Mathil article: "At First, the Worst Would Be Clothed in National Colors"]

[Text] It seems that Poland has found its second wind. For the first time in the current crisis--the deepest crisis since last summer's strikes--an undoubted even though maybe temporary detente can be observed. The country has just avoided at the last moment a confrontation and a dangerous trial of strength between the authorities, which represent nothing except geopolitics, and the independent trade union organizations Solidarity which embodies the desires of the entire nation.

The meaning of the compromise is clear even though it is a precarious and incomplete compromise. The authorities have decided not to give Solidarity any opportunity for demonstrating its strength.

As for Solidarity, it has accepted partial concessions from the authorities in accordance with its main slogan "no diktat will be imposed on the trade union" or, as an old Polish saying goes, "nothing about us without us." In other words, there can only be negotiated solutions in Poland and nothing can be done without and, above all, against Solidarity!

Toward a Government Reshuffle

Having said this, some other major problems have remained unresolved, including that of a self-governing peasant organization, censorship, the release of political prisoners and so forth. As far as the peasants are concerned, it is necessary to act fast since the question of legalizing a peasant Solidarity organizaton affiliated to Solidarity's rural branch appears on the agenda of the 10 February Supreme Court session in Warsaw. It is not an easy problem to resolve inasmuch as the authorities would like to prevent the creation of an association of peasants (regardless of its name) in order to ward off the creation of a formidable, fundamentally anticommunist and Catholic, peasant force.

In other words, in the party's view, it is in fact a question of neither work-free Saturdays nor a peasant trade union but of the very exercise of power. However, it is no secret that the country's leadership is suffering from internal divisions marked by attempts by hard-liners to confront Solidarity and, consequently, the nation with faits accomplis, as in the case of work-free Saturdays.

It is in this context that the rumors circulating in Warsaw on the subject of an imminent government reshuffle, which could take place as early as 5 February on the occasion of Polish Sejm's coming session, should carefully be considered. It has been suggested that the current premier, Pinkowski, a weak man, lacking stature but loyal to Kania, could be replaced by Politburo member Tadeusz Grabski who, even though he was once eliminated by former leader Gierek, now belongs to the group of hard-liners who believe that a trial of strength with Solidarity is unavoidable and that the sooner it comes the better.

Stefan Olszowski, who is now in charge of propaganda, is yet another personality who is waiting equally eagerly for Solidarity to be brought to heel by force. He is the man who is putting the screws on the press, preventing, among other things, the showing of the documentary film "Workers 80" on the Gdansk events, and is one of the main supporters of the intransigent attitude toward the question of Saturdays.

However, former Interior Minister Gen Mieczyslaw Moczar, the man responsible for the blackest episodes in communist Poland, including the anti-intellectual and anti-Semite purge in 1968-69, is the main representative of the "hard-line alternative." Moczar, who has recently been restored to the chairmanship of the powerful former combatants organization, is trying to appear as a man in favor of an open-door policy and order, a kind of last resort. He has even managed to find admirers in the Western press.

Intervention Is Already Taking Place...

An especially worrying aspect of this struggle among the various trends within the government in Poland has been made obvious by what could be called "Soviet participation." It is not a question of whether a Soviet intervention in Poland will take place. Such intervention is already taking place. For the first time Soviet propaganda, which, after all, has never been kind to Solidarity, has recently equated the trade union leaders with "antisocialist forces." On 30 January, that is, at the very time when Solidarity delegates were entering the Polish Government palace, TASS stated: "Indulging in blackmail, threats, provocation and frequently even violence and spreading anarchy, Solidarity leaders and extremists have made political demands which place that trade union organization in political opposition to the party and state power."

Never before has Moscow's vocabulary been so virulent! There is only one possible explanation of this vehemence. The Kremlin may wish to show that it no longer pins much hope on Kania's chances of regaining control over the situation.

Does this mean that there is a Soviet alternative? Moscow has never lost hope that "the nation's sound forces" will win through in Poland.

Referring to these "sound forces," Moscow has been mentioning increasingly frequently the union of former combatants presided over by...General Moczar. The loop has been lopped....PRAVDA, which reprinted the complete text of the TASS "dispatch" cited above, referred in conclusion to a statement emanating, as if by chance, from the union of combatants and protesting against "anti-Polish centers' activities."

To be sure, there is no need to dramatize the situation. The Warsaw compromise represents a real, albeit limited, success for Solidarity. Even the authorization to publish a national weekly running to 600,000 copies and 8 regional periodicals and access to radio and television are tantamount to an almost revolutionary step without precedent in any communist country! In addition, a genuine "joint commission" consisting of equal partners is to be given the task of examining all points under dispute and seeking compromises before they lead to explosions.

However, it would be a mistake to believe that the "hard-liners" have capitulated. The main and immediate danger now facing Poland is not an invasion by the Red Army, which represents only the last resort and is incapable of any case of ensuring any worthwhile solutions to Poland's everlasting dilemmas, Polish intervention--tactics involving deterioration, division, provocation and, if necessary, repression--remains the main danger. In Poland, the worst is never certain but always remains possible and can even be clothed in national colors.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS, DUTIES

LD082124 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 8 Feb 81

[Text] The last issue of the weekly POLITYKA contains an article by Tadeusz Holuj under the title: The Constitution as a Fashion. Here are the contents of this article.

Tadeusz Holuj says, among other things: I expected that one of the numerous experts on constitutional law would write an article in which he would explain everything necessary to persons who loudly refer to the Constitution. They do it so loudly and so often that one fears they either do not know it or deliberately quote only what is convenient to them for political objectives.

First of all it is necessary to recall that the rule of law is a universal principle, that means, binding absolutely on all citizens, all social organizations, the entire authorities and every individual. It is based on the full recognition of the currently binding law and on acting in conformity with it. No one is allowed to act against the law. This also means that one is not allowed to use methods contrary to the law even for combatting manifestations of lawlessness.

The third principle is that what is binding law and what is not does not depend on the individual, personal judgment of the citizen. Only the Constitution and not any other agreement expresses the social contract, because no particular law, no act, no legal code can be contrary to it. It determines the foundations of the structure of the state and the basic rights and duties of both the state vis-a-vis the citizens, and the citizens vis-a-vis the state.

There is universal talk about the duties of the state and about the rights of the citizens. Allow me then--writes Tadeusz Holuj--to recall the duties. I would divide them into obligations and definite bans. Obligations consist, for instance, of the constitutional precept according to which the citizens of the Polish People's Republic should honestly discharge their duties to the homeland and contribute to its development.

A citizen of the Polish People's Republic is under the obligation to observe the regulations of the Constitution and the acts as well as the socialist discipline of labor, respect the principles of social coexistence, discharge conscientiously his duties toward the state. Every citizen of the Polish People's Republic is dutybound to protect public property and to consolidate it as the unshaken foundation of the development of the country, the source of the wealth and might of the fatherland.

The defense of the fatherland is the most sacred duty of every citizen. Vigilance toward the enemy of the nation and strict guarding of state secrets is the duty of every citizen of the Polish People's Republic.

There are few direct bans contained in the Constitution, states Tadeusz Holuj. One of them is the setting up of associations and participation in associations whose aims or activity are directed against the political and social system or against the legal order of the Polish People's Republic. The author also quotes a passage in the Constitution stating that the PZPR is the leading political force of the community in construction of socialism.

It is no secret for anyone, Tadeusz Holuj writes further, that the political and social system and the legal order of the Polish People's Republic was born out of the ideology and struggle of the party, the struggle which cost the party thousands of victims. The leading role in the construction of socialism also means the party's right to define what is directed at the political system of the socialist Polish state and the duties which result from the political fight against the enemies of the system and the legal order. The political fight is also a fight with political views. The functioning of the constitutional apparatus of power and the judiciary means the struggle against the activities banned by the Constitution and the legal system of the Polish People's Republic.

Knowledge of the fundamental laws would prevent a number of explosive situations, such as the one in Nowy Sacz. After all, the law states clearly that breaking into someone's apartment, or into an enterprise, or any premises, is punishable. The law thus provides for the exclusive and unrestricted use of the premises by persons, either legal or natural, who have the right to use the premises. The law also gives legal protection to the responsible employees of the state apparatus and social organizations.

The dissemination of false information which could cause public unrest, defamation of individuals or collective bodies or defamation of the authorities has always been punishable. The legal order of the state is defined by the Constitution and only the Constitution can define [word indistinct] the competence of the authorities functioning (?in this system).

At the end of these few bitter comments, made hopefully to open the eyes of some Poles, Tadeusz Holuj writes that it is necessary to recall the laws passed by the Sejm protect the national symbols: the emblem, the national anthem and the national colors--all are protected against abuse. Are they not abused when the national flags are displayed and armbands with national colors are worn during the strikes whose organizers often are concerned with rather menial values? The use of national colors during the major strike was justified by the national character of the issue, but at present their abuse is contrary to the spirit and the letter of the law. The rule of law, Tadeusz Holuj writes finally, is indivisible. We are all bound by it. We must all respect the Constitution, all of the Constitution and all the laws.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DISCUSSES COAL, AGRICULTURE

LD062134 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2030 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] At today's session of the Council of Ministers those present acquainted themselves with the implementation of economic tasks in enterprises subordinate to the Ministry of Heavy and Agricultural Machine Industry, Light Industry and the Metallurgy sector.

It was stated that in most enterprises a further drop in production has occurred, as well as a drop in deliveries to the market and of export supplies.

The Council of Ministers also appraised the state of coal extraction and the related problems of coal supplies to the economy. The need was stressed to undertake various actions to ensure that the mining industry supplies the necessary coal to the country.

The Council of Ministers has appealed to miners to work voluntarily on Saturdays.

At today's session the complex of problems connected with the agricultural economy was also discussed. Accepting as a principle that private farms have permanent prospects for development as an inseparable element of the whole economy, the government passed a resolution on the management of cultivable land.

The Council of Ministers passed a resolution ensuring the development of work of the self-government of unions and branch associations of farmers and of agricultural producers.

A draft bill on the sale of tractors, trailers, machinery and agricultural equipment to groups and private farmers was also discussed.

The Council of Ministers also passed a resolution on subsidies for the purchase of beef, lamb and milk in highland and semihighland regions.

Further Decline in Coal Output

LD070255 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Text] At yesterday's meeting of the Council of Ministers in Warsaw it was ascertained among other things that there has been a further decline in coal output. It was stressed that the implementation of this year's coal extraction plan, amounting to 188 million tons, is indispensable if the needs of the country are to be met and at the same time restrictions on exports are kept to a minimum.

The council expressed its conviction that the mining work forces will show an understanding of the very difficult situation in the country and will begin voluntary work on Saturdays.

In connection with the coal shortage, supplies of electric power are being restricted at present by amounts ranging from several hundred to over 1,000 mw daily.

POWERPLANTS OPERATING AT LIMITED CAPACITY

LD082254 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 8 Feb 81

[Text] Today, Sunday, was a working day for many continous production plants. Metallurgical workers at the Katowice Baildon worked rhythmically. In the Rzeszow region the workforce of the chemical plant in Nowa Sarzyna was working, producing many preparations needed by agriculture.

Because of small amounts of coal, the Rybnik and Jaworzno-III power stations were working at limited capacity. At the Rybnik power station electricity was produced by four power-producing units; three 200 mw blocs were undergoing a minor, planned overhaul. Three of the six turbo-units of the Jaworzno-III power station were working today. Overhauls and inspections were carried out in [words indistinct].

PARTY EXPELS FORMER MINING MINISTER FROM RANKS

LD071426 Warsaw PAP in English 1400 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Feb (PAP)--The Central Commission of Party Control has stripped Wlodzimierz Lejczak, ex-minister of mining, of PUWP membership, TRYBUNA LUDU reported.

The paper recalled that the 7th plenum removed Lejczak from the post of PUWP CC alternate member, blaming him for inefficient and irresponsible management of mining, including the fabrication of data on coal production.

Charges against Lejczak were lodged before the party Control Commission accusing him of using his post for personal profit. The investigation confirmed that he had used mining construction firms for the building of private houses and overstepped his rights in the allocation of company flats.

Besides, without paying the full charge for materials and services, he had built himself a luxury summer house, using state construction firms, TRYBUNA LUDU wrote.

ARREST WARRANT ISSUED AGAINST MAYOR FOR CORRUPTION

LD071422 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Text] The Tarnow Voivodship Prosecutor's Office issued an arrest warrant against the former mayor of the city and parish of Dabrowa Tarnowska.

The evidence collected by the Tarnow Voivodship Criminal Investigation Department points to the fact that while he was holding the post of mayor from August 1978 until last December he exploited his official post. He took bribes from persons seeking accommodation allocations from the pool of the peoples' councils.

The investigation, which aroused enormous interest among the inhabitants of Dabrowa Tarnowska, is continuing.

ENTERPRISES REPORTED FULFILLING EXPORT PLANS

LD081740 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 8 Feb 81

[Summary] Warsaw, 8 Feb (PAP)--Despite difficulties with raw materials, energy resources and transportation facilities many industrial enterprises have been fulfilling their export plans from the very first days of this year.

Poland's largest enterprise producing domestic electrical equipment--the Predom-Polar in Wroclaw--has been implementing its export obligations mainly in the production of refrigerators. The factory is to supply 200,000 for foreign markets this year. France is the largest buyer of these refrigerators which have also been ordered by firms in the FRG, Great Britain, Holland, Canada, Australia and the United States.

The knitwear industry enterprise Mewa in Bilgoraj, the largest of its kind in Poland, will supply synthetic fiber lingerie worth 8 million currency zloty, that is, 2 percent more than last year, to foreign countries including Kuwait, Libya, Saudi Arabia, and Egypt as well as Denmark. The export of the enterprise's products to socialist countries--mainly Czechoslovakia and Hungary--will reach the value of 4.5 million currency zloty which is 1.3 million currency zloty more than last year.

Representatives of the Skorimpex have signed an agreement on the supply of special footwear for motorcyclists to the FRG. Talks are being held on the production of jackets and gloves for motorcyclists, also for export. The factory producing electroplating and paint and varnish equipment in Wielun will supply almost one-half of its output this year for export. That is 2 percent more than last year.

GROWTH OF SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY CONSIDERED

LD090514 Warsaw PAP in English 1313 GMT 8 Feb 81

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Feb (PAP)--The 1976-1980 quinquennium was a period of considerable achievements of the Polish shipbuilding industry. In comparison with the years 1971-1975 the exports of the Polish shipbuilding industry grew by 64 percent and its overall value by about 73 percent. These results have been attained with the tonnage of the constructed vessels remaining almost the same i.e. 3.7 million dwt in 1971-75 as against 3.3 million dwt in 1976-80.

All in all, between 1949-1980 the shipyards in Gdansk, Gdynia and Szczecin built 1,781 vessels with an overall tonnage of 12 million dwt. Out of this number as many as 1,181 vessels, with the tonnage of 9,646,000 dwt, have been exported.

Vessels constructed in Polish shipyards are flying the flags of over 30 [as received]. Every fifth ship in the Soviet fleet, for example, comes from Polish yards.

In spite of the present difficult situation Polish shipyards are building ever more sophisticated vessels. Between 1978-1980 as many as 32 prototype vessels were built. The tasks for the present year guaranteed by the concludec contracts and agreements envisage the construction of further 14 prototype units, among them tankers, huge bulk cargo carriers, refrigerated vessels, ro-ro ships, ferries and multipurpose general cargo carriers.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS DECLINE IN PORT HANDLING EFFORTS

LD072022 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Text] The situation in the ports and the disturbing decline in handling operations, especially the handling of export coal, are the subject of a report by Kazimierz Zalejski:

Port docks are places where the economic pulse of the whole country can be best felt. The extent to which handling installations are being used and the pace of work indicate whether the country is going through a phase of development or remaining in a state of crisis. Polish ports, unfortunately, indicate that the pulse of the country's economy grows weaker from month to month.

The recently published communique of the Main Statistical Office says that our ports of Szcecin, Swinoujscie, Kolobrzeg, Gdynia and Gdansk handled in 1980 a total of 61.5 million tons of cargo, that is 10.6 percent less than in 1979, and fulfilled 88.3 percent of the tasks laid down in the national socio-economic plan. This is not the fault of the port workers, their lack of diligence or strikes in ports. Our ports simply are short of cargo to put into ships because the amounts of coal, cement and a number of manufactured goods have declined considerably.

The only things that have increased is the handling of imported feeding stuffs, fats and foodstuffs. The decline in handling operations was particularly marked in the ports of the tri-city. I have in front of me a balance sheet of freight handling operations for 1979-80 and the plan for 1981. These documents bear the stamp of the Gdansk-Gdynia Port Complex. The balance sheets shows that last year freight handling operations in Gdansk and Gdynia amounted to 5.25 million tons less than in 1979, that is more or less as much as the amount handled 5 years ago. The amount of coal handled in Gdynia and Gdansk last year was 3 million tons down on the previous year, which is a decline of 1.5 million tons in comparison with the figure 5 years ago. On the other hand, the import of cereals in both ports doubled between 1975 and 1980.

There has also been a decline in the handling of liquid fuels in connection with the war in Iran and Iraq from where we imported refined oil by sea routes. Here I would like to cite an article in the British FINANCIAL TIMES in which Martin Dickson, the energy expert of that publication, stated that the failure of the deliveries of Polish coal has caused disruption on international markets. He examined whether there is any comparison with the stoppage of oil exports by Iran, which has been argued by some commercial experts, and emphasized that as regards the effect on the world energy situation one cannot compare the situations in Poland and Iran. According to the assessment of the FINANCIAL TIMES, Poland has reduced the export of coal from 41.5 million tons in 1979 to 32-33 million tons in 1980, and in the following year Poland may even limit this export considerably further. Here, I would add that the British assessment was in any case an optimistic one.

According to a communique of the Main Statistical Office the export of anthractie in 1980 amounted to 31 million tons, which is a reduction in the quantity of exported coal in comparison with the preceding year amounting to 10.4 million tons, representing a value of approximately Zl billion.

In the opinion of the FINANCIAL TIMES, the reduction in the deliveries of coal has mainly hit countries in West Europe, which represents the traditional Polish market.

There is information at hand that these countries are already finding suppliers of coal in other countries, including the United States, the Republic of South Africa, Australia and others.

However, let us return to our ports. What is going to happen next? Well, the plan for 1981 for the Gdansk-Gdynia Port Complex envisages the handling of 28.35 million tons, that is 12 million tons less than in 1979. As I was told at the administration of the port complex, the plan for freight handling was drawn up on the basis of data from the various foreign trade centers. These centers reported the amount of goods scheduled for import and gave a very cautious estimate of the expected amounts for export within the present economic situation. Unfortunately, this cautious planning, taking into account the present difficulties, has still proved excessively optimistic. This is shown by the results of handling operations in January: They were 200,000 tons smaller--mainly regarding coal--than had been assumed, and 1.2 million tons smaller than in January 1980. A total of only 1.7 million was handled.

If, in the course of the next few months, this rate of handling operations is maintained it will not be difficult to estimate the volume of handling operations on an annual scale. The handling operations of the Gdansk-Gdynia Port Complex in 1981 will amount to 20.4 million tons, that is one-half of the amount handled in 1979. If we deduct the grain handling operations, amounting to 5.41 million tons, the balance will amount to 15 million tons. I have a copy of a statistical yearbook--an ancient one today, because it is dated 1939--and on this basis I have calculated that in 1938 the ports of Gdynia and Gdansk handled 16.3 million tons--in other words we are going back to prewar years. We are regressing by 43 years in the course of 1 year. This is a truth which cannot be countered because it is founded on figures that reflect reality.

In a few years time, perhaps in 1984 or 1985, with a great effort and in favorable circumstances, in our port handling operations we will achieve the results achieved in the years 1978-1979. But, surely, the world is not going to be marking time. The distance dividing us from well-developed countries, from affluent countries, will increase enormously through the dissipation of the achievement of a whole generation. These are obvious matters and every thinking Pole must be aware of them; this truth is so difficult to accept that too many people, many too many people, reject it lightheartedly.

STEELWORKS PARTY ORGANIZATION APPEALS FOR CHANGE

LD082108 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1830 GMT 8 Feb 81

[Text] The party organization in the Warsaw steelworks has appealed to the PZPR Central Committee to take measures, as soon as possible, which are essential for stabilizing life in the country.

The persisting state of social tension and the state of the economy, worsening from day to day, threatens further the fate of the state and the nation. We are profoundly worried that the decisions up to now are only half-measures and do not have general approval. I do not want us, one of the workers said, in Poland to be divided in half. Such a split has already occurred, in every workplace and even in many families. Will splitting the nation help us get out of the economic situation? Will it help us pay our debts? I am not pleased with the fact, which you report, of how many people come to work on free Saturdays. I am appalled by the fact that Poland is regressing.

JOINT SOVIET SOCIETY ON LOYALTY TO ALLIANCES

LD070015 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] The Presidium of the central board of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society [TPP-R] has appealed in a resolution to all Poles for internal unity and for loyalty to the alliances of our state.

Every trend aimed at undermining the socialist foundations of the country and at disturbing allied relations between Poland and the Soviet Union must awaken social opposition.

These trends are being spread deliberately at home and abroad by centers hostile to People's Poland. Civic responsibility and consideration demand firm stands against the activity of centers hostile to Poland. The resolution states in conclusion that members and activists of the TPP-R will participate in the broad front of patriotic and progressive forces concentrated around the party and allied parties in the struggle for socialist renewal.

TOURISTS BEING DELAYED AT GDR, CSSR BORDERS

LD081646 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 8 Feb 81

["Ill-Disposed Attitude to Polish Tourists"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Feb (PAP)--Reporting the session of the Sejm Commission on Health Care and Physical Culture which took place in Warsaw on 5 February, ZYCIE WARSZAWY says:

During the debate deputies drew attention to the ill-disposed treatment of Polish tourists returning to Poland or leaving Poland, on the part of the personnel of the border services of the GDR and Czechoslovakia.

This was confirmed by Deputy Commander of Border Troops Brigade Gen Edward Tarala. During working contacts with the border service personnel of the neighboring countries, the Ministry for Internal Affairs drew their attention to examples of an ill-disposed attitude on the part of those services toward Polish citizens. It must be pointed out that so far no improvement has been observed. The situation is becoming more and more difficult. (?Delays) at border posts (?are not caused) by the poor work of Polish customs personnel and border troops. The reason is to be found in the maximum strictness of control on the part of our neighbors. The opinion of the personnel of the border troops is shared by Director of the Consular Department of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs Tadeusz Mulicki. [Words indistinct] after each such case has been reported to us we approach the relevant embassies in Warsaw on the subject and also our representations in Berlin and Prague. This has resulted recently in a slight improvement in the situation.

WOJTASZEK MEETS NORWEGIAN COMMUNIST PARTY OFFICIAL

LD070033 Warsaw PAP in English 2028 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] Warsaw, 6 Feb (PAP)--Member of the executive committee of the Communist Party of Norway, editor-in-chief of the FRIHETEN paper of the Communist Party of Norway Central Committee (CPN CC) A. Joergensen stayed in Poland at the invitation of the PUWP CC from 2 to 6 February.

A. Joergensen held talks with alternate member of the Political Bureau, CC Secretary E. Wojtaszek, had meetings at the PUWP Voivodship Committee in Gdansk and at the editorial office of the TRYBUNA LUDU daily. The talks centered on the current international situation, the PUWP and CPN activity, and both parties' cooperation. A. Joergensen conveyed words of the CPN's support for the PUWP actions towards overcoming internal difficulties and a successful continuation of the process of socialist renewal.

A. Joergensen met with the government press spokesman J. Barecki and held talks with the leadership representatives of the Coordinating Commission of branch trade unions and the NSZZ [Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union] Solidarnosc Coordinating Commission in Gdansk.

SYRIAN PRESIDENT AL-ASAD CONCLUDES VISIT, DEPARTS

Talks Continue

AU061803 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] Official talks between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic, resumed today in Snagov. During the latest round of talks, which proceeded in an atmosphere of warm friendship and frankness [sinceritate], the two heads of state resumed examining issues concerning the development of Romanian-Syrian relations. They expressed the common desire to expand and deepen comprehensive cooperation between Romania and Syria, and to increasingly consolidate and develop friendship between our peoples, to their mutual interest and benefit and in the interest of peace, understanding and cooperation among nations.

Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Hafiz al-Asad continued their broad exchange of views on topical international issues. They stressed the need to strengthen the solidarity and cooperation of peoples and all anti-imperialist and progressive forces everywhere, in the struggle to ensure peace, eliminate hotbeds of war and politically resolve states of tension and conflict and all differences between states through negotiations. The two presidents reiterated the determination of Romania and Syria to act to prevent the aggravation of the international situation, to resume and continue the course of detente and broad cooperation among countries, to defend the freedom and independence of peoples, to guarantee the territorial integrity of all states and to ensure the triumph of the cause of peace, progress and cooperation in the world.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu gave a dinner for Comrade Hafiz al-Asad. The dinner proceeded in a cordial atmosphere of warm friendship, characteristic of the good Romanian-Syrian relations.

Foreign Ministers Hold Talks

AU061627 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today had talks with 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of the Syrian Arab Republic. In light of the fruitful talks and understandings between the two heads of state, Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Hafiz al-Asad, the two sides exchanged views on ways and means to expand and diversify Romanian-Syrian relations of comprehensive cooperation and collaboration, to the benefit of both countries and peoples and in the interest of friendship and peace in the world. The sides also exchanged views on the Middle East situation and certain international political events.

Talks Conclude

AU071400 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Text] Official talks between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic, concluded this morning at the Bucharest palace of the State Council.

In their last round of talks, the two presidents expressed satisfaction with the fruitful nature of the talks held and agreements reached, and expressed the conviction that on this basis our parties, countries and peoples will expand cooperation to their mutual benefit and in the interest of peace, understanding and cooperation in the world. At the same time, the sides reiterated the determination of Romania and Syria to act for a policy of detente, peace, respect for national independence and fruitful cooperation among nations.

Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Hafiz al-Asad agreed to contribute the Romanian-Syrian summit dialogue, which plays a decisive part in continuously expanding and strengthening the good relations of close friendship and cooperation between Romania and Syria, and which also makes an important contribution to the cause of the struggle of peoples for peace, progress, freedom and independence.

The talks proceeded in an atmosphere of warm friendship and frankness [sinceritate], which is characteristic of relations established between the Romanian and Syrian peoples and the presidents of the two states.

Joint Declaration Signed

AU071403 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0942 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Text] Bucharest, 7 Feb (AGERPRES)--On February 7, Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, and Hafiz al-Asad, president of Syria, signed in Bucharest the joint Romanian-Syrian declaration. Attending the signing ceremony were members of the party and state leadership of Romania, as well as the officials accompanying the Syrian head of state on his official visit of friendship to Romania.

Departure Report

AU071342 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1150 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Text] Bucharest, 7 Feb (AGERPRES)--On Saturday, February 7, the president of Syria, Hafiz al-Asad, concluded the three-day official visit of friendship he paid to Romania at the invitation of President Nicolae Ceausescu. The Syrian head of state was seen off to the Otopeni Airport by President Nicolae Ceausescu, by other members of the Romanian party and state leadership.

LUMEA COMMENTS ON NEW U.S. ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM

AU021430 [Editorial Report] Bucharest LUMEA in Romanian No 5, 22 January carries on pages 9 and 10 a 1,800 word article by Stelian Turlea entitled "the first measures of the Reagan administration." After a factual report on the inaugural speech, the author says: "Immediate conclusions from the inaugural speech contain no surprise. President Reagan neither announced any program, nor deviated from the general ideas of his campaign--which was to be expected. His tenor was moderate, but firm. By and large he painted a realistic picture of the country's current difficulties and potential. He did not exaggerate the dangers, nor promise immediate recovery. He attempted, through the ideas formulated, tone and direct references, to reach all Americans, regardless of political persuasion or social class, which again was to be expected (after all, almost all U.S. Presidents have asserted in the first days of their mandate the hope that they will be the President of all [in italics in the text] Americans). He endeavored not to appear to represent big finance nor any other group of interests--and this was also to be expected, judging by his actions in the immediately preceding period. And finally, as the New York TIMES (which had supported the Democratic president in the campaign) stressed, "With his first words on the greatest of stages, Ronald Reagan gave the impression that he does not strive to lead a rightist revolution, but a revival." And according to the new President's concept of "revival" (or recovery, or a "new beginning"), what is needed now is more work and less talk.

"And if one cannot cull enough details on the future policies of the administration from the inaugural speech, this is due not so much to the new President, but to objective reasons. Inaugural speeches of U.S. Presidents have always constituted reviews (more or less detailed, more or less metaphorical or specific) of general governing principles, and not of precise projects. On the other hand, Ronald Reagan's intentions have been given enormous space in the past half year; however, once the new government began to be put together and once the team was faced with realities, initial ambitions were altered to a certain extent, while economic programs were still being worked on. Hence, political observers concentrated not so much on the inaugural speech (which merely formulated general principles), but particularly on the actual measures that the new administration will take. It would seem, however, that from the very first moment the new President is determined to apply, or to attempt to apply, his program without entering into too many sterile debates.

After describing the first decree signed by Ronald Reagan on freezing government hiring and his intention to review the budget, the author goes on to cite statements by the new secretary of state, Alexander Haig, who "intends to base his policy on three principles: consistent defense of 'the fundamental interests of the American people'; credibility through precise positions designed to secure both understanding from the allies and to deter, in his view, 'potential aggressors'; and balance." The author adds that Alexander Haig, like the new Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, is in favor of consolidating U.S.' military might.

WORKERS CONTROL BODIES END NATIONWIDE MEETING

AU061946 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] Bucharest, 6 Feb (AGERPRES)--The second all-country conference of representatives of the working people's control conluded today in Bucharest with the endorsement of a call to the working people in all domains of activity, as well as of a letter addressed to the Central Committee of the RCP, to President Nicolae Ceausescu.

In the preamble of the call it is emphasized among other things that the second all-country conference of representatives of the working people's control participated in by working people in enterprises, in agriculture, in the other domains of activity, Romanians, Magyars, Germans and other nationalities, assessed highly the policy promoted by the RCP for the expansion and deepening of the democratic forms in the society's life, of the modalities of participation of the citizens in the entire activity of management. This has proved to be a force of progress of the contemporary Romanian society.

The conference, the document stresses, noted that the role of the working people's control has continuously increased in the Romanian socialist democracy as a whole, becoming part and parcel of the unitary system of the country's government by the people, a school of civic self-administration and self-management.

The conference endorsed an overwhelming program of measures which will contribute to involving ever larger masses in the control activity, in keeping with the important tasks incumbent on it in the new development stage of the country.

In the letter addressed to the CC of the RCP, to President Nicolae Ceausescu, it is stressed that a qualitative change has occurred in recent years in the socio-political status of the working people's control--the legislative framework of this form of participative democracy has been improved, a radical improvement has been made in the organization and leadership of the entire activity, through the statuting of a close collaboration with the workers' control bodies, the attributions and competences of the teams have been enlarged and the practical results of the control have increased. The working people's control is today a part and parcel of the unitary democratic system of the country's government by the people.

The conference, the letter shows, has decided that the working people's control should expand in the future its scope, especially in the rural millieu and in the district of the towns, should involve a larger number of workers and peasants, of working people directly active in production.

Both through the debates occasioned and the measures endorsed, the conference was a fresh and strong manifestation of the socialist system's democratic character in Romania, demonstrating once more that the improvement of the new, revolutionary political and organizational structures which ensure the working people's ever wider participation in running the whole work of economic and socio-cultural construction is a salient feature for the evolution of the Romanian society of today.

The conference, also stresses the letter, assessed highly the big efforts made by the RCP and the Romanian state for the integral implementation of the program of raising the living standard, what has been achieved in this domain, first of all the increase of the working people's money incomes, much above the initial provisions of the five-year plan, the big leap ahead in the consumption of farm-foodstuff per capita, the creation of more than one million new jobs and the making available of a large number of housing constructions, mean an essential improvement in the quality of life, which will be of major positive consequence for the very future of the Romanian people.

In conclusion, the participants in the conference commit themselves to raise onto a higher level the working people's control, so as to turn it into a school of civil self-administration, a source of civic initiative and progress of all compartments of public and general interest.

Premier Verdet Address

AU062042 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] Bucharest, 6 Feb (AGERPRES)--Speaking at the end of the all-country conference of the representatives of working people's control, Romanian Prime Minister Ilie Verdet enlarged upon the successes scored by the Romanian people in 1976-1980 quinquennium and referred to the fundamental goals of the current five-year plan, the period in which special stress is laid on the intensive factors of economic growth, on securing primarily from the country the base of raw materials, fuels, to the end of attaining the strategic target pursued by Romania--energy self-sufficiency by the end of this decade.

The speaker presented extensively the measures taken by the RCP leadership for continuously improving the society, for bringing to an ever higher stage the workers' self-management and self-administration, highlighting the consistent action taken for introducing the principle of collective management, for creating an adequate framework for an ever wider participation of the wide masses of people in the management of the affairs of society.

Referring to the important role incumbent on the control exerted by the working people in the implementation of the decisions taken by the party and state, the prime minister highlighted that this control represented an important instrument of organizing all the fields of activity, of instating firm order and discipline. At the same time secured is the organizational framework needed for the unhampered development of initiatives, for the implementation of the principles of socialist ethics and equity. The Workers' Control must cover all the domains of activity--the industrial and agricultural production, the distribution, the services, culture, health protection, trade, etc., stressed the speaker. He also laid stress on the need of improving the efficiency of the Workers' Control activity, expanding the number of workers, peasants and other working people in the control teams, making them cover all the fields of activity so that the public opinion might understand that no collective, no field of activity, no citizen can elude the control exerted by the working people.

REPORTAGE ON NEW DELHI NONALIGNED SUMMIT

Vrhovec on Movement, Meeting

LD061140 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1740 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 5 Feb (TANJUG)--The foreign ministers of India and Panama, Narashima Rao and Dr Jorge Illueca, and the federal secretary for foreign affairs, Josip Vrhovec, this evening spoke on the Zagreb television program "Aktuelnosti" ["Topical Events"] on the importance of the ministerial conference of the nonaligned countries in New Delhi and on the themes which this conference will deal with.

The Statement by Josip Vrhovec, Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs

At the beginning of the interview with the federal secretary for foreign affairs, editor Ante Lentic asked why the New Delhi conference was being held earlier than planned originally.

According to the decision made at the Havana summit, Vrhovec said, the ministerial meeting was to be held in the second half of this year. As you will remember, however, in the first half of last year we were faced with a very intense and dangerous deterioration of the world situation. At that time, crises of global significance started to multiply.

The use of force started to be imposed in international relations, a series of interventions and other forms of intensification appeared. Detente fell to the lowest level. We judged that such a trend in the world, characterized by big and sharp bloc confrontations and clashes between great powers, which also produced a tendency to expand their spheres of influence and so on, had substantial consequences for the positions of small and medium independent and nonaligned countries. After all, when such clashes take place, they become either sharper or are solved at the expense of the third countries.

We thought that it was high time and that the world expected this from us, that the Nonaligned Movement finally say what it thought of these trends in the world, that it say what should be done in the interest of mankind to stop this and to assume again, with jointly increased efforts, positive trends in world affairs.

I must also tell you that some time was needed to break through with such a concept within the framework of the Nonaligned Movement and to succeed in making it generally acceptable. Of course, there was also resistance. There were some peripheral segments in the Nonaligned Movement which had different approaches. They were more inclined to bow to the interests of this or that bloc grouping and, protecting these interests, mitigate possible nonaligned action and stop it.

However, matters matured and it was seen that our approach and the approach of some other nonaligned countries was correct. This is how it finally emerged before this conference. We arrived at the joint conclusion that the regular conference should be brought forward and in a way turned into an extraordinary conference.

The next question referred to the 20th anniversary of the first meeting of the nonaligned in Belgrade. "Looking back, how do you think the world would have shaped up, how would it look today, without that historic moment initiated by President Tito?"--Josip Vrhovec asked.

"I remember that at the sixth summit in Havana, President Tito paid special attention in his speech to this theme," he replied. He then especially emphasized that without nonalignment today's world would look very different.

In fact, the world would have been much darker and even the worst might have happened, as he put it. Nonalignment appeared as a powerful means of struggle of the peoples and countries seeking their existence and position in the world on the basis of true independence and autonomy, unprepared to bow to the diktat of bloc organizations.

Ante Lentic then asked the federal secretary to say what, in his opinion, nonalignment meant for Yugoslavia, and also, what Yugoslavia meant for nonalignment?

In this connection, Josip Vrhovec declared that he believed that "we are not pretentious if we say that the role of Yugoslavia in the creation of the Nonaligned Movement was very important. Yugoslavia is one of the founders of this policy and this movement. It is especially necessary to emphasize what absolutely the entire world has recognized, that the role of President Tito was in fact decisive. If we can at all speak about someone being called the father of nonalignment, this certainly was President Tito.

"I want to say that President Tito always bore in mind emphasizing that quality of nonalignment which referred to its historic necessity, which somewhat naturally emanated from all essential social and political trends in the world. Therefore, many countries which liberated themselves and sought to preserve this independence and also within this framework to create conditions for their own development and progress comprehended that they had to struggle for peace and equality in the world, to struggle for a world which will be free of fear and threats. In this search many sides arrived at the point which in fact led to the formation of the Nonaligned Movement.

Noting that the 20th anniversary of the Belgrade conference will be celebrated in New Delhi, the federal secretary was asked what he thought should be done so that all of 1981 was marked by the spirit of nonalignment?

In his view, this would be best achieved if this year "was marked by the spirit of nonalignment, if we adopted in New Delhi such decisions which would, from the positions of true nonalignment, give the correct assessment of what is happening in the world today and determine directions of nonaligned activity to check these very dangerous trends and to strengthen those elements in international relations which can direct our world toward progress, greater justice, greater security and more firm and lasting peace."

In response to the question on whether the New Delhi meeting would contribute to confirming the original principles, Josip Vrhovec referred to the period which has passed since the ministerial conference which took place 2 years ago in Belgrade and said that then these issues were very topical and, so to speak, acute in the context of our movement, because various theses were tried which could not quite truly be called nonaligned and attempts were made to carry out some kind of revision of those original principles which were the basis of the movement and which has made it what it is today, an autonomous nonbloc and decisive factor in international relations.

However, he went on, in Belgrade and later in Havana, with the mainstream of the movement, the majority of members of our movement, and precisely in that confrontation with theses and theories which could not be called truly nonaligned, we were able to strengthen the essence of nonalignment; that is, its original principles and aims, finally expressed very clearly in the Havana final document. Through all of this confrontation, all this was formulated in the most specific and clear way up till then. Thus, there is no reason for this not to be the basis of work of the conference of ministers in New Delhi. Naturally, we must also bear in mind the problems and differences which still exist and which will also be present in the work of the conference itself.

According to Vrhovec, nonalignment has developed in two basic directions: In the affirmation of the principles and aims of nonalignment, which are increasingly present in the development of international relations; and secondly, in the constantly growing number of countries which have opted for the criteria of nonalignment. Both of these demonstrate the vital strength of this policy and its indispensable place in the contemporary world.

As regards differences, the federal secretary expressed the view that in a way they are logical, for nonalignment is not a kind of bloc based on some monolithic ideology. Nonalignment means the association of various countries on democratic bases, on some general but very significant aims, the realization of which should determine the character of the situation of the world in which we all must live together.

In reply to a question on the constant pressures on the movement, Vrhovec said that this is now a constant phenomenon and that it is also felt in advance of the conference. On this, he explained that there is a reason why the Nonaligned Movement has gained the title of a third force--the fact that it was considered that the two blocs were two forces in this contemporary world and that the Nonaligned Movement had risen as a third force. In Vrhovec's view, this was a great tribute to the movement's significance.

The federal secretary recalled that the history of these relations was varied, starting from the time when nonalignment was completely ignored by the large and powerful as some kind of peripheral, ephemeral phenomenon in the contemporary world which would not last long. Later, theses started to develop, saying that, you see, the cold war had ended and the blocs were in the era of detente, so there was no longer any need for the movement to exist. But despite everything, the Nonaligned Movement has constantly grown, and the fact that today it continues to attract--like some kind of ally to some bloc concept [neka vrsta saveznika ovon ili onom blokovskon konceptu] or other--is only proof of the fact that it can no longer be ignored even if this was desired.

In answer to a question on whether he thinks that the nonaligned can do anything to reestablish a process of detente, Vrhovec said that today when we say that detente is in a very bad state we need to ask what it would be like without the moral and political pressure constantly exerted by the Nonaligned Movement in the world. He illustrated this with the example of Madrid, where, as he said, precisely as a result of the action of nonaligned and neutral countries, continuation of the CSCE meeting had been possible. Vrhovec also mentioned the United Nations, emphasizing that in contrast with the previous situation, what today identifies a majority of the members of the world organization is precisely the stimulus of nonalignment. In other words, there is no longer any bloc which can count on its interests being accepted through voting at the General Assembly if those interests are opposed to the interests of the world, mankind and nonalignment.

Speaking about the fact that some nonaligned countries are directly threatened by third countries and about conflicts between some nonaligned countries themselves, Vrhovec said:

Conflicts, particulary when they take on the form of armed conflicts between nonaligned countries, are a very regrettable fact with which we live realistically. Here, of course, there are problems which remain from the period of colonialism and the domination of spheres of interest, or current confrontations between bloc interests. But there are also, so to speak, native causes and reasons for such conflicts.

We are taking great pains to promote a general view in the Nonaligned Movement which will influence nonaligned countries not to resort so lightly to the use of arms, but to (?try) to resolve their conflicts, which are sometimes quite complicated, by means of reason and negotiations. So at the ministerial conference in Belgrade 2 years ago we adopted significant standpoints on this issue, the problem of peaceful resolution of disputes between nonaligned countries. We further promoted this in Havana.

Now we have circulated a working paper on this topic for the New Delhi conference and we hope that at least with respect to formulating principled criteria for such an undertaking we will go one step further. Finally, as you know, here in Belgrade we recently had a consultative meeting of six ministers to set up a good will committee on the Iraq-Iran conflict. We were not able to do this, for well-known reasons, but the meeting itself and the standpoints at which we arrived are in the positive direction of which we are speaking.

President Tito devoted exceptionally great attention to this question. He always said that if we want to give an example to the world and want the world to behave in a certain way, then first of all we ourselves must behave in this way and thereby demonstrate the correct way to behave.

Asked finally what contribution he expects from the forthcoming ministerial meeting in New Delhi, Vrhovec replied:

We attach great importance to the New Delhi meeting. For this reason we think that the Nonaligned Movement must speak its piece about the problems with which we are confronted. I would say that it is fortunate that this meeting is being held in India, since India is one of the founding countries. It has produced a great leader of our time, Nehru, who together with President Tito and President 'Abd an-Nasir was in that trio which led to the specific formation of the nonaligned movement as a result of its actions and initiatives. Apart from this, India and Yugoslavia are linked by very many joint aspirations and aims for which they are fighting on the world scene.

We really feel that despite the many differences which exist in the context of the movement and the difficulties with which we will be confronted, the concept of the conference is well-defined and that the contribution which India can make as chairman of the conference will be very significant for the overall success of the conference. We believe that the positive results of the conference will be expressed later in the work of the Nonaligned Movement, Vrhovec added in conclusion.

Proposal on Nonaligned Disputes

LD061248 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1111 GMT 6 Feb 81

["Pool" item]

[Text] New Delhi, 6 Feb (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia, as is learned in New Delhi, has prepared a proposal for the peaceful solution of disputes between non-aligned countries.

It is assessed that the proposal, if adopted by the ministerial conference, could significantly contribute not only to the avoidance of future, but also to the solution of the existing conflicts between non-aligned countries.

The Yugoslav proposal is reported to contain a general part, which formulates the principles to which the non-aligned countries should abide in order to avoid mutual conflicts, and a part with concrete elements, in which ways and means for the solution of conflicts, if they nevertheless occur, are offered.

In the second part it is stated, among other things, that the autumn decision of the non-aligned countries' Coordinating Bureau to form a good will committee for Iraq-Iran could be significant in the efforts of the non-aligned countries to find a way to efficient solution of mutual disputes.

Amendments to Draft Document

LD062342 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1700 GMT 6 Feb 81

["Pool" item]

[Text] New Delhi, 6 Feb (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia will submit several amendments to the draft final document of the nonaligned foreign ministers conference prepared by host country India.

The goal of the amendments is to strongly and precisely emphasize the adherence of the movement to the authentic principles of non-alignment.

The current preparatory meeting for the foreign ministers' conference assessed that the Indian draft is on the whole a good basis for work.

The Yugoslav amendments seek to underline the role of the Non-aligned Movement as a global, independent and non-bloc force in the establishment of a more equitable international economic order and the preservation of world peace.

The amendments to be submitted by Yugoslavia also aim at emphasizing the need for "unity in diversity," i.e. the rejection of all attempts which threaten the unity of the movement and seek to divert it from its authentic principles.

Some amendments contain criticisms of the drawbacks in the process of detente to date, especially in the domain of disarmament.

In connection with the situation in southwest Asia Yugoslavia points out that the draft would include the stands on the need for a withdrawal of foreign troops and an end to all interventions. As regards the situation in Southeast Asia, Yugoslavia proposes the adoption of formulations contained in the U.N. General Assembly resolution.

According to the procedure all amendments will be considered after the end of the general debate at the preparatory meeting, when the consideration of individual items in the draft is embarked upon.

Preparatory Meeting Debates

LD070010 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1712 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] New Delhi, 6 Feb (TANJUG)--The Non-aligned Movement has an irreplaceable place and role in the world, stressed the participants in the general debate in the political committee at the non-aligned preparatory meeting in New Delhi.

The committee is considering the political part of the final document of the non-aligned foreign ministers' conference which opens here on Monday.

In this morning's debate the participants (?voiced) opposition to foreign interventions, the use of force in international relations and all forms of interference in internal affairs of other countries.

Head of the Yugoslav delegation, Ambasador Miljan Komatina, said that the draft document prepared by India seeks to give global answers to global challenges facing the international community.

Komatina also said that the draft document reflects the fundamental principles, goals and orientation of the Non-aligned Movement.

As regards the main focuses of crisis in the world Komatina assessed, and his assessment was confirmed by many participants in the debate, that in dealing with these problems it is necessary to point out that the movement does not recognize the policy of the accomplished fact manifested through interventions, the use of force or any other form of outside interference into the internal affairs of other countries.

In this connection Komatina emphasized the need to seek solutions to such problems by peaceful means, through the recognition of the right of every peo e to decide by itself on its future, without any interference from foreign territories.

At the morning session (by the end of the day there will be another two sessions) the representative of Singapore severely condemned the Vietnamese intervention in Kampuchea and demanded the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops.

The Vietnamese representative reacted to the speech by the representative of Singapore, who apparently expressed the view of some other ASEAN countries as well, by asking a "procedural question, " in an effort to interrupt the debate.

Several speakers in the morning debate spoke about the Afghanistan and Kampuchean crises. The representative of Pakistan demanded the withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan.

The majority of speakers who discussed the issue stressed their resolute opposition to foreign interventions.

Well informed sources report that there were sporadic attempts to give the debate a different tone.

Further on Debates

LD070016 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2100 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] New Delhi, 6 Feb (TANJUG)--Preparations for the non-aligned ministerial conference have been stepped up here in New Delhi. The preparatory meeting committees each held three sessions today and a plenary session was held this afternoon.

This afternoon, Kampuchea was the main topic in the political forums. There is no concensus on the question, as anticipated. The official spokesman announced that the question will be transferred to the ministerial conference.

The question of Kampuchea led to a heated polemic. Malaysia and, especially, Singapore, which condemned both Vietnam, for the intervention, and Cuba, for exporting the vacant-seat formula in Havana, insisted that the intervention end and the legal government of Democratic Kampuchea, which is recognized in the U.N., to take its seat in the Non-aligned Movement.

Vietnam replied very sharply as did next a number of countries of a similar orientation. The opposite positions, as can be heard in the lobbies, have not been brought any closer.

Although there is no formal Arab request for the suspension of Egypt from the movement, some Arabs continue putting on strong pressure to this (?end).

It seems, however, that no formal request for Egypt's expulsion will at all be presented here in New Delhi but that the Arabs in fact only want the question not to be forgotten and to be transferred to the next, Baghdad summit.

The discussion on Afghanistan was also [word indistinct]. The representative of Babrak Karmal, it has been learned, requested that the draft final document section devoted to Afghanistan be deleted.

Pakistan, however, submitted an amendment demanding quite the opposite, that is, that the section of the draft final document devoted to Afghanistan be extended. The Pakistan proposal calls for a statement on the indispensability of the Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan to be added to the respective text.

Amid the heated debate this afternoon, the plenary adopted a draft appeal for peace and international cooperation and a draft resolution on the observance of the 20th anniversary of non-alignment.

The draft appeal for peace received broad support so that a working group has been entrusted with preparing the definitive text for the ministerial conference. The adopted draft resolution envisages, among other things, for September 1 to be proclaimed non-alignement day.

Sundic Views Conference Tasks

LD071858 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 7 Feb 81

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] Convened 6 months earlier than envisaged but somewhat later than it should have been the ministerial conference of nonaligned countries in New Delhi faces a not at all easy task of giving, on the basis of the platform of the original principles of the Non-aligned Movement, a precise analysis of today's situation in the world, which continues to worsen, and, on the other hand, of trying to deal with problems within the movement itself with greater courage and in a more straightforward fashion. Both of these tasks are equally difficult, the first because there are disagreements in the movement in interpreting and implementing the original principles of the nonaligned policy, and the second because nonaligned countries themselves, some of them at least, resort to the use of force, which undermines unity and weakens the Nonaligned Movement's ability to act in the struggle for peace and equitable international cooperation. At the same time it makes it easier for bloc policy to penetrate the ranks of the movement and increases dependence of a number of member countries on the military blocs.

This cannot be interpreted as meaning that the nonaligned policy and movement are in a crisis, as is often done both in the West and in the East. In the past 20 years, since the first conference of the heads of state and government of countries not belonging to the blocs, which was held in Belgrade, the Nonaligned Movement, although it has never acted as a bloc and although it does not wish to be one, has constantly proved to be an irreplaceable factor in solving topical international problems.

The movement has grown into a force which everyone who cares for lasting and stable peace in the world must take into consideration. No attempt outside the movement or within it to redirect nonaligned policy, making it biased toward one of the blocs, has been successful, nor is there any likelihood that such an attempt might succeed. Naturally, we do not want to claim that all the nonaligned countries are equally distanced from bloc policy, even less do we claim that some of them, albeit a small number, do not lean on the blocs in some of their actions, even military interventions, beyond their borders.

Such deviations, contrary to the original principles of the policy of nonalignment, will continue in the future. The mainstream of the movement counts on that but is sufficiently strong to dissociate itself from such deviations in good times.

It is in no way accidental that the majority of nonaligned countries, in fact the vast majority, advocates a consistent attitude--negative, naturally--toward the policy of force and all forms of interference in internal affairs under whatever pretext. There are no justifiable interventions which the Nonaligned Movement could support, particularly when they are undertaken by countries which have themselves been victims of aggression. There is likewise no natural alliance between the Nonaligned Movement and any one of the blocs, since that is contrary to the basic principles of extra-bloc policy.

However, when it comes to cooperation and universal detente, cooperation based on full equality, noninterference in internal affairs, sovereignty and territorial integrity, the Nonaligned Movement has always been ready to cooperate, on the basis of these principles, with all countries which are members of the military blocs. The anti-imperialist, anti-hegemonist and antibloc orientation of the Nonaligned Movement has never been an obstacle to an equitable dialgoue but has always opposed the policy of interference and imposing one's will on others. The Nonaligned Movement has never denied the responsibility which the great powers have in preserving world peace but has challenged their attempts to solve by themselves crucial problems of today's world which concern all countries. Since it has two-thirds of the United Nations members in its ranks, the Nonaligned Movement has the moral right to be the guardian and defender of mankind's basic aspiration to live in peace and tranquillity. This is the first and most important task of the ministerial conference in New Delhi and we are convinced that it will deal with it successfully.

Vrhovec Meets Rao, Malmierca

LD081004 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0720 GMT 8 Feb 81

[Text] New Delhi, 8 Feb (TANJUG)--Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec who is heading the Yugoslav delegation at the ministerial conference of the nonaligned, held talks today with the host of this significant gathering, Indian Minister of External Affairs Narashimha Rao. They discussed the key issues which will be dealt with by the conference of foreign ministers of the nonaligned in New Delhi and which have already been discussed at the preparatory meeting.

In the course of the talks the significance of the ministerial conference was stressed as well as its contribution to the activities of the nonaligned countries. This ministerial conference, it was said, will be fully successful if it says openly and plainly what causes crisis situations.

During the talks the ministers also discussed the problem of how to implement the principles of nonalignment in assessing hotbeds of crises in the world and in resolving these crises. Particular stress was laid on the question of how the conference should contribute to the peaceful resolution of conflicts between nonaligned countries.

The Yugoslav federal secretary also exchanged views with Cuban Foreign Minister Malmierca and a number of colleagues from other nonaligned countries participating in the ministerial conference.

Today is a day off which many participants in the preparatory meeting, which started on 4 February, are using for unofficial consultations.